

THE ATHLETIC

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2009.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

LECTURES ON BOTANY.—Prof. OLIVER, F.R.S., will COMMENCE his COURSE on TUESDAY, May 1, at 4 P.M. The Class will be abundantly supplied with fresh Specimens, and the Lectures illustrated by a very extensive series of Drawings and Diagrams, Herbarium and Museum Specimens, &c. Occasionally, on Saturdays, the Class will have the opportunity of engaging in the Microscopic Examination of Tissues, &c.—Fee for the Summer Term, 3s.; Perpetual, 4s. On payment of the College Fee in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College.

GEO. HARLEY, M.D. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
A. DE MORGAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, April 28, 1866.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES. Jermyn-street.—Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF THIRTY-TWO LECTURES, on Magnetism, Electricity, Sound, Light, and Heat, on TUESDAY, the 1st of May, at 8 o'clock, to be continued at the same hour on every weekday but Saturday. Fee for the Course, 3s.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.
The FIRST GENERAL EXHIBITION OF PLANTS and FLOWERS, WEDNESDAY, May 9.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by Vouchers from Fellows of the Society, 5s.; or, on the Day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Founded in 1728, for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1790. Patroness, Her Majesty the QUEEN.—The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH, in Aid of the Funds of the Society, will be given at St. James's Hall, on Friday Evening, May 4. The following distinguished Artists will appear: Madame —, Miss Robertine Henderson, Madame Saint-Dolby, Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. E. Cummings, Mr. Winn, Mr. Wallworth, and Mr. Weiss; Trumpet Obligato, Mr. T. Harper; Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Willy; Organist, Mr. Hopkins.—Conductor, Prof. Sterndale Bennett. Subscribers of One Guinea are entitled to two Reserved Seats for this performance. STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.
No. 12, Lisle-street, W.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.
President—ALEXANDER J. B. BERNESFORD HOPE, M.P., D.C.L., F.S.A.
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ROBERT W. EDIS, ROWLAND PLUMBE, Hon. Secs.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
The SUMMER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, May 1. The Prices will be distinct, and an Address will be delivered by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., at 3 P.M.
For Prospects of the Courses, and Terms, apply to the Lecturers and Medical Officers.
ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

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A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.
British Museum, April 28, 1866.

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Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea each; to be had of the Stewards, and the Assistant-Secretary.
HENRY WYNDHAM PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.
FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Sec.
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ROYAL LITERARY FUND.
The SEVENTEENTH ANNUARY DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 2nd of May.
The Right Hon. LORD HOUGHTON in the Chair.
Stewards.

Rev. John Ayre, M.A.
Henry G. Bohn, Esq.
Robert Broadwater, Esq.
F.R.G.S.
Charles Burton, Esq. M.P.
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Frederick Leighton, Esq. R.A.
Dr. Watson, M.D. F.R.S., Pres. R.C.P.

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OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

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J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

April 6, 1866.
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April 11, 1866.
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The Most Hon. The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 2nd May, at Four o'clock.
WILLIAM J. THOMES, Secretary.

The following Books will be issued to the Members in return for the Subscription of One Pound, due 1st May, 1866—

I. LETTERS and other DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING the RELATIONS between ENGLAND and GERMANY at the commencement of the THIRTY YEARS WAR. Edited by SAMUEL EAWSON GARDINER, Esq., late Student of Christ Church.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

LITERATURE

Shakspeare's Sonnets never before Interpreted: his Private Friends Identified: together with a recovered Likeness of Himself. By Gerald Massey. (Longmans & Co.)

Six hundred pages of eloquent prose about the Sonnets make a pretty large addition to the Shakspeare library. Mr. Massey's excuse for writing so big a book is that he has a new theory to propose, new facts to adduce, a new arrangement to make, a new reading to evolve. He has certainly entered into the personal and political history of Shakspeare's time with a good deal of pains; and if his theory should turn out to be less novel than he fancies, his reading less conclusive than he believes, the praise of working on a safe line and of throwing out some excellent suggestions may still be due to him. It is something to have made a happy guess in explanation of the darkest enigma of our poetical literature.

Mr. Massey's theory is, that the Sonnets may be divided, mainly, into two series,—1, The Southampton Sonnets; and, 2, The Herbert Sonnets.

The Southampton series, he finds, are beyond comparison the more important, both as to number and quality. They tell him a real story of men and women—of passion, jealousy, revenge—that had an actual existence on the earth, and in which Southampton, Elizabeth Vernon and Lady Rich had each a living part, as lover, mistress, rival; and in which Shakspeare had also his part, as dramatist, versifier, friend.

Some part of this set of propositions we hold to be true beyond all cavil. If Southampton is not the male friend addressed by Shakspeare in the earlier portion of these poems, evidence counts for nothing. Why, he is indicated in general and in particular—as regards his class and his person—by the most certain marks. The friend addressed by the poet is young (S. i.), of gracious presence (x), noble of birth (xxxvii), rich in money and land (xlvi), a town gallant (xcv), a man vain and exacting (ciii). These general characteristics, though vague and impersonal, exclude a good many pretenders to the office of Shakspeare's friend. They exclude the whole class of actors, playwrights and managers; the whole tribe of Shakspeare's kinsmen and townsmen; all the imaginary Hugheses, Hathaways, and Hartes. They confine our field of choice to men of the rank and character of Essex, Rutland, Pembroke, and Southampton; men about whom we have a good deal of information from other sources, whose fortunes we can follow, and whose characters we can read, by many distinct and independent lines. Having found that our hero is young, rich, noble, profligate, we may go a little further, for particular marks, and shall assuredly find them. Indeed, the poet's friend is described in full; discriminated from all his fellows by a number of special marks, some of which appear to have escaped Mr. Massey's critical eye.

1. His mother was living when the Sonnets were written.—S. iii.
2. He was still a single man.—S. iv.
3. His mother was a widow.—S. ix.
4. He had had some previous poetical connexion with Shakspeare.—Ss. xvi, xvii, xxvi.
5. He had publicly honoured the poet.—S. xxxvi.
6. He was absent from London.—Ss. xxviii, xxxix, xlv.
7. He was away in "slight air and purging fire"—on a naval expedition.—S. xlv.

8. Messengers had come to England bringing news of his health.—S. xlv.

9. This absence from England was in summer and autumn.—S. xcvi.

10. Shakspeare had, at this time of his absence, known him just three years.—S. civ.

11. Shakspeare had previously dedicated poetry to him.—Ss. lxxxii, cii.

12. He was a man who could be described as "all the world" to Shakspeare.—S. cxii.

Now all these twelve criteria (which admit of being tested in a few minutes) mark the man Southampton with unerring truth. Passing in review the noblemen who were then young, rich, wealthy, and profligate, we find one, and only one, to whom the twelve criteria will apply. Essex was not single. Rutland had no previous connexion with the poet, and had never publicly honoured him. Pembroke was a mere boy, to whom Shakspeare had not dedicated a book. In 1595, Pembroke, then William Herbert, was only fifteen years old, and his mother was not a widow. Every point in these twelve criteria meet in Southampton.

So far Mr. Massey treads on safe, historical ground, over which we can follow him with the utmost confidence. Then he goes on to say that the poet was employed by Southampton to put a series of real incidents into verse; to write a number of sonnets expressing Southampton's passion for his mistress, Elizabeth Vernon,—others expressing Elizabeth Vernon's love for Southampton,—and others again expressing Elizabeth Vernon's jealousy of Lady Rich.

According to this idea, the Southampton Sonnets may be divided into two classes—Personal and Dramatic; those which spring out of Shakspeare's personal feelings towards the Earl, his friend, and those which, at the Earl's suggestion, he devotes, dramatically, to an illustration of the little comedy going on between lover and mistress. These two divisions would exhaust the Southampton series. By curious transposition, the Sonnets, it is evident, may be thrown into a number of tolerably consistent groups. Do they acquire new meaning by this arrangement? Mr. Massey is confident they do; and whether he is right or wrong in his interpretation, we think his suggestion that some actual facts underlie the poetical structure excellent, and one that merits further study by Shakspeare scholars.

Of course, when we are told that the Sonnets contain a true history of human passion,—that the people who address each other were once alive on earth,—it becomes necessary to inquire where the critic learns all this secret history. Is there any reason to believe that Southampton, Mistress Vernon, and Lady Rich underwent, in actual life, any of the love, jealousy and reconciliation now assumed? Here, the hard fact runs against the convenient fancy. We know nothing of the kind. That Southampton was in love with Elizabeth Vernon, and that he married her, we know. Of his faithlessness to her at any time, either before or after marriage, there is no hint. Of any jealousy on her part against Lady Rich there is no suspicion. We cannot believe either that Lord Southampton was ever in love with Lady Rich, or that Elizabeth Vernon could have thought such a passion possible in her lover. Penelope Rich was no saint; she had been in love with Sydney in her youth; she had been basely sold to Lord Rich, a man whom she did not love; she was, in her middle-life, attached most truly to Montjoy. But, even if she had been the Lascivious Grace which Mr. Massey assumes, Southampton was, of all men on earth, the one who never could have approached her with any

speech of love. She was almost old enough to be his mother. She was Essex's sister. From the moment of Sydney's death, she had been the consolation of Montjoy, Southampton's friend and patron. She had not absolutely and finally left her husband's roof; but her relations to Montjoy were open; her children bore his name, and they were publicly owned as his. In everything but the name she was his wife, as she became a few years later even in name. Remembering all that Montjoy was to Southampton, can any man believe that the young noble, however flighty, would have gone to Lady Rich with an avowal of guilty love, so openly as to have caused a family and public scandal, wringing the heart of his own beautiful and adoring mistress with the passionate misery found in the Sonnets? We see no issue out of such a difficulty.

Again, in order to accept Mr. Massey's theory, we must imagine not only that all these loves and jealousies were true, but that either while they were in progress, or when they were happily past, the parties who had been so miserable under them desired to have a comedy made of their own innermost feelings, and actually engaged the poet to put their sufferings into verse. Is that a likely course for happy lovers to pursue? Obstacles meet us on every side. If Southampton had given his lady cause of offence, can we imagine him asking Shakspeare to endow his sin with poetic life? If Elizabeth Vernon had been truly in a rage against her cousin, Lady Rich, would she have liked her husband's friend to make a play of her agony and remorse?

We will not say that such a thing was impossible. Knowing the strange history of the love-poems written by Sydney of Lady Rich, we hesitate to affirm with confidence that such and such a course must have been taken by the Elizabethans, because we feel what would be done, under like circumstances, by the Victorians. But we think it so far unlikely that Shakspeare could have been employed to illustrate a passage which was no credit to his patron that, in the face of Mr. Massey's eloquent and ingenious pleading, we must still hesitate to build a theory of interpretation upon it. Mr. Massey does not feel our difficulties, and he pronounces on the subject with an enviable confidence.

The Herbert Sonnets—some of which Mr. Massey thinks that Herbert himself wrote—are also connected with Lady Rich. Indeed, the 'Lascivious Grace' appears to exercise a kind of fascination over the critic, some of whose finest passages are devoted to a description of her charms. This picture of her beauty is good and true:—

"It has been assumed that the lady of these sonnets was a black-eyed, black-haired beauty, with a complexion of the swarthiest hue. This must result from her black eyes having unduly influenced the reader's imagination. In the old age, says the first of these sonnets, 'black was not counted fair.' But the Poet is not speaking of women whose faces are black; when he says that black is now your only true beauty, he does not mean 'Blacks.' It is the lady's eyes, not her complexion, that is black. Her character may be black, but her countenance is not: she is neither a blackamoor nor a 'black beauty.' Lady Rich did appear in one of the Court masques, called the 'Masque of Blackness,' as an Ethiop beauty, with her hands, arms, and face blackened to the required tint, whilst her naked white feet dazzled the eyes as they dallied with a running stream; but this cannot be the complexion celebrated. Nor did it need Shakspeare to tell us that the negro complexion was not wont to be admired in the antique time. The subject touches in a most particular way the old poetic quarrel respecting the rival charms of black eyes and blue. In the

old time the frank eye of bonny English blue, or good honest grey, bore away the palm as the favourite of our Poets. Black eyes were alien to the Northern ideal of beauty. But here is such a triumph of this colour that black is Beauty's only wear. Black eyes and black eyebrows, not a black face nor a dark complexion! It is the eyes alone that have put on mourning, and become 'pretty mourners.' Now, the eyes would not have put on mourning if the face had been very swarthy; the hair black; and it is the eyes alone that are 'so suited' in mourning hue. There are two distinct excuses why the eyes should have assumed this mourning and put on this black; neither of which would have had a starting-point if the lady had been altogether dark; then it would have been her beauty that was dressed in the mourning-robe, not her eyes and brows alone. It will be seen that there is something very special about these black eyes—in opposition to which something fair is required and implied, or where is the motive?—and when we have lifted the veil of mystery through which they have glittered, and behind which the face has been so long concealed, we shall, I think, find that the supposed dark lady of Shakspeare's Sonnets is the famous golden-haired and black-eyed beauty Penelope Rich, the first love of Philip Sidney, the cousin of Elizabeth Vernon, the sister of Essex, the Helen of the Elizabethan poets. She was 'a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her,' whose lively blood ran bluish-full of the summer in her veins. As wonderful a piece of work as ever Nature cunningly compounded, and her beauty was of the rarest kind known in the North. Sidney, who proclaimed his love for her and his joy therein, 'tho' nations might count it shame' and in the heavens set her starry name, has left vivid Venetian paintings of her as the 'Stella' of his Sonnets, the 'Philoclea' of his Arcadia—whereby the lady glows in the mind, warm with life once more. She had hair of tawny gold, with tresses lustrous as those of the Greek day-god. Sidney described them as beams of gold caught in a net. In complexion of face she was nearly a brunette. Her Poet has exactly marked the colour of her cheek as a 'kindly claret,' which is definite as the tint described by Dante as being 'less than that of the rose, but more than that of the violets'; it is the ripe red that has the purple of peach-bloom in its dye, and is only seen in the deep complexion—hardly ever found with golden hair.

Of all complexions the culled sovereignty
Did meet as at a fair in her fair cheek.

And her eyes were black—'black stars,' Sidney calls them. Elsewhere they are twin-children of the Sun, begotten black in the fervour of his affection. So black were the eyes that those who have attempted to depict them seem to have felt, as they say of their very dark women in Angoulême, they were 'born when coal was in blossom.' Sidney calls them eyes 'of touch,' that is, of black marble. This opposition of blonde and brunette was striking as is the rich gold and the gorgeous black of the humble-bee. Thus her beauty had the utmost contrast and chiaroscuro with which Nature paints the human face. Day, with its golden lights, may be said to have dwelt in her hair: Night and starlight, in her eyes. The light above and the dark below—the fair hair with its Northern frankness of smile and the black burning eyes of the South glittering deadly-brilliant under black velvet eyebrows, with what Keats might have called their *ebon diamonding*, gave that piquancy of character to her appearance on which the poets loved to dwell.

To explain the main enigma of the Sonnets—the dark lady, the forsworn wife, the treacherous friend—Mr. Massey supposes that Pembroke fell into love with Penelope Rich, into a passion not only guilty but degrading; and that he employed Shakspeare to write the story of this abominable love. But here, again, we cannot follow him from his premises to his conclusions. Penelope was double Pembroke's age; she had half-a-dozen children grown up. She was Montjoy's mistress-wife, and Montjoy was to Herbert a friend, almost a father. Nothing in the letters of that time suggests the idea of a guilty passion between this middle-

aged woman and this tender youth. If this passion were genuine, it would be one of the strangest aberrations of the heart on record.

But the existence of such a madness on the part of Pembroke is only part of the difficulty. Before accepting it as a key to the Sonnets, we must convince ourselves that Shakspeare could have lent himself to its glorification; not in his youth and in the time of his poverty, but in his ripest years and after he had become a gentleman at Stratford. We cannot credit such a thing.

Researches into the History of the British Dog, from Ancient Laws, Charters, and Historical Records. With Original Anecdotes and Illustrations of the Nature and Attributes of the Dog. From the Poets and Prose Writers of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times. By George R. Jesse. With Engravings, designed and etched by the Author. 2 vols. (Hardwicke.)

THE compiler of these volumes may be said to have curtailed the labours of all future writers who take the dog for a subject. Mr. Jesse has brought together a vast amount of prose and verse which has been said and sung by others on the dog. He has written largely himself on this matter—a matter in which he is as Sir Oracle; and when he opens his mouth let no dog bark. This collection, indeed, would seem to be of the superfluity of the author's materials, for which, having no other or further use, he piles them up, as it were, in a couple of carts, and shoots the double load at the feet of the public.

Had Mr. Jesse only kept to his text, and while engaged in researches after the British dog had not gone astray after Ulysses' acute friend Argus, or the *Lirons* and *Lirettes* of French salons and armies,—had he left the dogs of Alcibiades and Andronicus and other dog-fanciers to the records wherein their several tales are told, and confined himself to the history promised in his title, he would have furnished a more readable book. There is, at present, too much and too little of it. Too much of poetry on the dog, verses of all sorts—the name of the lowest in quality will suggest itself;—and too little of a thorough philosophical, psychological, and historical record of the English dog.

Mr. Jesse has chosen to treat of the animal generally; and we may praise his industry, although we cannot always laud his zeal or eulogize his judgment. He celebrates a quadruped in which he discovers virtues, feelings, and powers of mind of forty distinct qualities. Thirty-nine of these are not always to be found recorded in the natural history of Christians. Only one is of a questionable but yet a heroic quality, and man exhibits this much more largely than the dog—namely, revenge.

But with all his thirty-nine articles of virtue, beginning with love and ending with submission, there have been very sad dogs, who have brought down disgrace on the families of which they have been the unworthy members. Nevertheless, to render them justice, they have not been worse in this respect than other animals. In a French antiquarian work, M. Berriat Saint-Prix gives a list of a hundred trials of animals in the Middle Ages,—trials solemnly held before legal tribunals, for offences committed against human life and property. There are only four cases of dogs being thus placed in the dock. In 1525 a dog was tried by the parliament of Toulouse, and in 1640 one of the gentler sex was in jeopardy before the magistrates at Meaux. In the year 1601 the tribunal at Brie tried a dog for his life; and four years

later the justices of the peace at Chartres adjudicated in the case of a female of the family to which she was a continual and intolerable disgrace. These queer but serious trials of animals began, as far as we may judge by the list of M. Berriat, in 1120, at Laon, with an action against a swarm of destructive caterpillars, and closed in 1741, with the trial of a cow, at Poitou.

These proceedings against animals, some of which had injured, and others had, wilfully or otherwise, caused the death of a man, were conducted with all the legal forms of courts of justice; the offender, where it was possible, being present. The authority for such proceeding is as old as the Mosaic law, which directs that if man or woman were struck by the horn of a bullock, and death followed, the bullock should be stoned, and the flesh be pronounced unfit for food. In our own country, the *deodands* which were awarded by coroners' juries on animals causing the death of human beings—which deodands were really fines on the owners of the offending animals—were parts of an observance which began with the Mosaic law, and did not cease in France till the middle of last century.

Mr. Jesse notices two cases only of dogs committing suicide; one by a foxhound,—the last dog in the world that has any right to be weary of existence. The second was a little Havana dog, belonging to the landlady of an inn at Honfleur. For the cure of some disease a seton had been run through its neck. The pain and annoyance became at length so intolerable, that the impatient and unphilosophical dog at last ran down to the sea, swam out some distance, plunged its head under water, and drowned itself!

We have said that a foxhound has really no justification in becoming tired of a life which is made so pleasant to him. Any person acquainted with English kennels will know how carefully, with respect to diet, lodging, cleanliness, and exercise, such hounds are tended. Of course it is a rank vulgarity to call such hounds "dogs"; but on the part of the keepers, whips, or huntsmen this is sometimes unavoidable, but in one case only. When visitors inspect well-ordered kennels,—such a one, for instance, as that at Ashridge, one of the best kept in the kingdom, not excepting those at Bramham,—the huntsman, to show his own influence and the hounds' intelligence, will perhaps shout "Dogs out!" Whereupon the male hounds only will come leaping, baying, barking, and rapidly circling round the visitor, as he turns round too, keeping them at a distance with his whip. All this time the female hounds remain submissively within the kennel. Some, jealous of the honour enjoyed by the dogs, sigh or murmur, or even growl a little; others gaze wistfully through the door into the court where their fellows are receiving the visitors; those of prouder spirit pace restlessly to and fro, giving now and then a snuff of contempt at the bad taste of their keepers; a few lie silent and apparently indifferent. But when the dogs return to the kennel, there is a sort of congratulatory chorus of barks and a waving of tails to receive them. Then, perhaps, comes the hoped-for call from the keeper, "Bitches out!" In an instant, not standing on the order of their going, but full of joyous obedience, they leap down from their beds, and bound exultingly into the yard, look back ever and again, with an air of triumph, at the dogs, whose turn it is to keep house, and at length grow into a sort of fury of exultation, which renders it difficult for the visitor to keep them down or at a distance. At the word to return, they obey with a pretty sort of reluctance, but

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perfect submission, such as a bevy of young sisters might show under paternal behest which takes them from a ball soon after midnight.

We must not leave Mr. Jesse's book without remarking that it contains considerable information connected with old laws and customs touching dogs. This is worth all the poetry with which he has adorned and encumbered his volumes.

The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a Visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. (Strahan.)

DEALING with matters which an experienced commercial financier is well qualified to handle with effect, Sir Morton Peto sets forth the ability as well as the determination of the Americans to discharge their pecuniary obligations with honour and promptitude. First, the growth and amount of the bill are placed before the reader, then the means available for its payment; and the author may be commended for arranging his numerical tables with such cleverness that, whilst political students will examine them with delight, mere readers of *belles lettres* will draw from his pages an unexpected pleasure, and feel the fascination of a story told in arithmetical figures. In 1860, whilst the expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded 69,500,000*l.*, the American Government transacted their business on an allowance of 15,500,000*l.* of British currency. At the outbreak of the war the entire national debt of the United States was 13,000,000*l.*, the annual interest of which amounted to 650,000*l.* The rapid increase of this small incumbrance is shown by the official summary. In April, 1862, the Union owed 523,299,945 dollars; in 1863 the debt had grown to 939,497,359 dollars; in 1864 the States found themselves indebted to the amount of 1,656,815,105 dollars; and by March, 1865, the monstrous bill had been swollen to 2,366,955,077 dollars. Between 1862 and 1863 the debt grew at the rate of 1,189,135 dollars a day; between 1864 and 1865 at the rate of 2,094,808 dollars a day. At the present moment the total liability of the American Government is put in round numbers at 600,000,000*l.* of British currency, borrowed on terms that make the annual interest of the debt 25,000,000*l.* of our money. Englishmen will be better able to appreciate the magnitude of this burden if they bear in mind that our own national debt is 800,000,000*l.*, involving an annual payment for interest of 26,000,000*l.* Thus the annual interests of the two debts differ by the amount of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. It is needless to remind the reader that the American debt is held almost entirely by citizens of the Union, and that the Americans intend to pay it off, so that their posterity may not be burdened with obligations contracted by a former generation. "From the President at Washington," says Sir Morton Peto, "down to the humblest agriculturist in the Far West, I found but one prevailing feeling respecting the debt. Emphatically the whole population said, 'It must be paid; it can be paid; it shall be paid; and it will be paid.' Not only do they thus avow their willingness to tax themselves in order to pay the debt, but their Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, has officially made a proposal for its liquidation by the present generation. To carry on the business of the country, and to pay the annual interest of their debt, it is computed that the United States must tax themselves to the amount of 50,000,000*l.* per annum; and Mr. McCulloch advises them to tax themselves to the amount of another

10,000,000*l.* per annum during the next thirty years for the liquidation of their liabilities. Of course, it is one thing to resolve, and another to act on a resolution. It is a healthy sign when a debtor declares his intention to pay his debts; but it does not follow that because his words are honourable he has the ability to fulfil them. The question arises, whether the American nation is able as well as willing to bear for thirty years an annual taxation of 60,000,000*l.* In considering this matter the European reader must bear in mind that in the year 1860 Great Britain endured taxation to the amount of 69,502,289*l.*, France to the amount of 82,620,301*l.*, Austria to 36,660,033*l.* If bankrupt Austria could spend so large a sum in an ordinary year, it certainly is credible that the American Union, with her rapidly growing population, buoyant commerce, thriving manufactures, vast resources of mineral wealth, and wide regions of unoccupied land, could sustain an expenditure of considerably less than twice that amount. What Great Britain can accomplish, notwithstanding her heavy burden of pauperization, may surely be done by a nation in which poverty can be scarcely said to exist. What France, with no supply of virgin land, and a comparative deficiency of mineral resources, can achieve, may surely be accomplished by the republic which possesses untold wealth in rich soil waiting for the cultivator, and in metallic fields hitherto unworked by the miner.

Considering in succession the population, agriculture, manufactures, minerals and commerce of the States, Sir Morton Peto shows that the task which the nation has undertaken is not only a task within her power, but a task which she will perform with ease. Foremost amongst her resources is the supply of labour that steadily flows to her from the crowded countries of Europe. Immigration into the States is subject to great fluctuations, for which in some cases it is difficult to account. Thus in 1842 the number of immigrants was 104,565, whereas in 1841 it was 80,289, and in 1843 it fell to 52,496. In 1846 and 1847 the Irish potato famine sent up the number of immigrants from 154,416 to 234,968. In like manner the discovery of the Californian gold-fields gave a great stimulus to immigration. The rapid increase in the number of settlers in the United States is seen in the following summary:—

	Immigrants.
In the 10 years ending 1829	128,502
In the 10 years ending 1839	538,381
In the 10 years ending 1849	1,427,337
In the 11 years ending 1860	2,968,194
	5,062,414

Of these immigrants 50 per cent. were between 15 and 30 years of age. Though the value of this stream of population consisted in their ability to work, it is worthy of observation that according to official computation the immigrants brought 80,000,000*l.* into their adopted land. It is difficult to estimate with nicety the influence of immigration on the numerical growth of a people who in 1800 numbered 5,305,925, and in 1860 numbered 31,429,891, and whose population in the ten years intervening between 1850 and 1860 rose from 23,191,876 to 31,429,891. But it has been calculated that if there had been no immigration the free white and coloured people of the United States, at the present time, would not have exceeded 10,463,000, or one-third of the present population. The war greatly checked European emigration to the Union; but regard being had to the abundance of fertile land open to settlers, as well as to the mineral wealth of the country, there is reason to believe that

during the next sixty years immigration will proceed in the States even more rapidly than in the last two generations.

In England, when we wish to express the rapidity with which a change has been effected, we are accustomed to say that it was done "within the memory of living men"; but this form of words is powerless to measure the quickness with which the surface of the American States is altered by their enterprising multitudes. Movement follows movement so rapidly in Transatlantic society, that an average American sees, in the course of ten years, more social progress and development than an ordinary Englishman witnesses in his whole life. An American girl settles, with her newly-married husband, in a little station or village, where some forty persons, housed in wooden huts, make up the entire population; and before she has a single grey hair the village has grown to a town, the town to a populous city. "When I crossed the St. Mary," Mr. Secretary McCulloch recently observed to his fellow-townsmen of Fort Wayne, Indiana, "swimming my horse by the side of a canoe, on the 23rd of June, 1833, Fort Wayne was a mere hamlet. It contained a few hundred souls. It was a mere Indian trading fort—a mere dot of civilization in the heart of the wilderness. Under my own eye, as it were, it became a city of nearly 20,000 people,—a city full of vigour and enterprise; the second city of the State." When the present Earl of Derby was Mr. Stanley of the House of Commons, Chicago was a station containing a handful of settlers; Mr. Gladstone had been eight years in Parliament before the place numbered 5,000 inhabitants; at the present time its population is 180,000. Not one Englishman in ten knows anything about Minnesota, so recently has that State made itself one of the United group. In 1848, when the monarchs of Europe were trembling in their shoes, and Louis Napoleon was a special constable in the London streets, Minnesota was not even organized as a territory of the United States, and it numbered about 4,000 inhabitants; two years since its population was 350,000. In like manner the State of Wisconsin has achieved a sudden growth. The present Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer had for years been a King's Counsel, and was on the point of accepting the Attorney-Generalship for the second time, when Wisconsin could not boast 7,000 inhabitants; in 1860, the Census found 775,881 persons in her bounds. In 1841 the grain shipped at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, did not exceed 4,000 bushels; in 1862 the shipments at that one port of grain and flour amounted to 18,712,380 bushels. Of the material progress made by the State of Indiana in the last half-century, some conception may be formed from the fact that, whereas she could not number 100,000 inhabitants in 1816, she contributed to the Northern armies during the War of Secession 125,000 soldiers. In 1800 the population of Indiana was 4,875; the Census of 1860 ascertained that her inhabitants numbered 1,350,428. Whilst population increases thus rapidly in a country abounding in natural resources that hitherto have not been turned to any account at all, it is clearly ridiculous to talk of it as seriously embarrassed by a public debt.

With good reason Sir Morton Peto insists that the United States must take rank amongst agricultural instead of manufacturing countries, in which last-named class of nations most citizens of the Northern cities prefer to place the Union. Notwithstanding the importance of some of their industrial operations, which would be termed manufactures by Northern statisticians, no one would put the Southern States in the list of manufacturing societies. The great planters

are, for the most part, keen traders, but they are seldom manufacturers. Indeed, whilst the existence of slavery caused the poor whites to disdain industry, Southern capitalists were absolutely powerless to compete with the manufacturers of the Free States. But even in the North the manufacturing interest is altogether subordinate to agriculture. Not that the Americans are without important manufactures, or lack the qualities requisite for successful competition with the mill-owners of England. On the contrary, they have exhibited singular inventiveness and admirable enterprise in many industrial arts that have no connexion with agriculture. But notwithstanding their exertions and considerable success, the manufactured produce of the Northern States is of slight importance when compared with their agricultural produce. This view will not meet with universal acceptance amongst the Northerners, who exhibit a not unnatural inclination to exaggerate the importance of their manufactures; which they have forced into profitable activity in spite of the scarcity of labour; which are dear to them as marking the superiority of Free to Compulsory Labour; and which are gratifying to their national pride as indications that they are endowed with the powers to which Great Britain is indebted for her pre-eminence as a manufacturing country. With healthy jealousy for their country's honour, Americans maintain that, in 1860, the products of their manufacturing industry amounted to the prodigious sum of 400,000,000*l.*; but Sir Morton Peto shows conclusively that the official returns which authorize this statement are fallacious and illusory.

"I doubt not (says Sir Morton) that this paper was fairly compiled, according to American notions of 'manufactures,'—namely, that all the corn that is ground at the mill, all the trees that are sawn and planed, all the fish that are caught out of the seas and rivers, all the boots and shoes that are made out of leather, all the pianofortes that are tuned, all the spirituous liquors that are distilled, all the beer that is brewed, all the dress-coats and trowsers that are made up, and all the printing, all the gas, all the furniture, jewelry and silverware, soap and candles in America, in addition to all the products of the mines, the coal raised, the iron smelted, the machines erected, and the salt and other minerals produced, are 'manufactured articles.' * * But on this side of the Atlantic we are not accustomed to regard 'manufactures' in this point of view. And having regard to textile manufactures only, I very much doubt if it can be shown that the United States produces more than 40,000,000*l.* per annum (or one-tenth of what is claimed as the product of her manufacturing industry) in this form."

The relative importance of the textile manufactures of Great Britain and the United States is indicated by the numbers of the cotton spindles worked by the two countries in 1860. Whereas the United States in that year worked 5,235,727 spindles, Great Britain worked 30,387,267 spindles.

Hitherto the American republic has been principally indebted for her prosperity to agriculture; and certainly no nation of farmers ever tilled the soil to greater purpose or with greater zeal. In 1850 she produced 100,485,944 bushels of wheat, and 592,071,104 bushels of Indian corn; and in 1860 she grew 173,104,924 bushels of wheat, and 838,792,740 bushels of Indian corn. Although a million of men were withdrawn from peaceful arts to the pursuit of arms, agricultural production actually increased throughout the war. Of course, in all respects save one, America farms under highly favourable circumstances. She has an abundance of rich virgin soil, waiting to be tilled by future generations of immigrants. She enjoys also a most propitious climate. "In England," Sir

Morton Peto observes, "the best wheat years are the driest and the hottest. In California, where they can hardly be said to have commenced the wheat cultivation, some of the valleys are yielding sixty bushels to the acre. The wheat in America, well protected by the deep snowfall in the severe winter months, comes forward rapidly in the cool weather of the spring, and is just sufficiently advanced and full of sap when the dry, hot summer months commence, in which it perfectly matures." But great as her agricultural prosperity has been, brighter days are unquestionably in store for her. Hitherto she has been "an agricultural country suffering under a grievous deficiency in the supply of agricultural labour"; and it is impossible to predict what will be the full measure of her agricultural productiveness when her supply of labour shall be equal to her supply of fertile soil. But even this pressing want has been mitigated by her characteristic ingenuity. To make up for the want of human hands, she has invented a variety of labour-saving machines, many of which England has adopted. Besides inventing mechanical apparatus to peel apples, beat eggs, clean knives, wring clothes and ply the needle, she has made mechanism the servant of husbandry by a number of beautiful contrivances. The American reaping and mowing machines were invented in England; but America so promptly adopted the invention, that even in this country the machines bear her name. "The extent," says Sir Morton Peto, "to which these machines are used is described as 'enormous.' It is estimated that there are not less than 250,000 in use in the United States, each of which will cut an average of ten acres in a day of twelve hours." In England, it is frequently difficult to coax farmers into using new implements, when their superiority over antiquated contrivances has been fully established; the American farmer, on the contrary, cannot rest until he has obtained possession of the best implements, and then he stimulates inventors to give him still better machinery. The American ploughs are noted for their excellence; and amongst the various kinds of plough used by American farmers, there is one which enjoys especial favour, because of the facility with which it can be worked. "A boy," observes the Hon. Mr. Dunlap of the 'Two-horse Cultivator,' "who is too slender to handle the shovel-plough on foot; a lame person, who cannot walk to advantage; an invalid, partially recovered from sickness; or a young lady fond of driving, and who wishes to assist her father or brother in their farming, can do a full day's work with this new and valuable implement." But, not satisfied with the unrivalled excellence of their ploughs, the farmers of the United States are asking for a satisfactory "Sulky Plough," of which looked for implement Mr. Dunlap writes: "A large amount of ploughing is done by farmers' sons of the age of fourteen and upwards. To follow the plough in the furrow, day after day, is very tiresome work, and gives the boy a heavy, awkward gait, by stiffening the lower limbs—a condition from which he seldom recovers. To remedy this, the plough must be made to give the driver a sulky seat on which to ride. This can be done without extra power to move it. A plough thus rigged can be run by a class of persons who cannot manage the common plough, either from being lame, or from want of muscular ability to stand the hard labour of travel over the rough ground, and the handling of the plough and team."

In estimating the sacrifices made by the North for the preservation of the Union, the reader, besides taking note of the blood spilt and the money raised by taxation throughout

the war, must bear in mind the value of the labour which was diverted from productive occupations. When Sir Morton Peto visited Mr. Charles L. Wilson's printing establishment at Chicago, he saw at work forty-seven compositors who had been soldiers in the Northern service. "That man," said Mr. Wilson, "was a major, the next to him was a captain, the third a lieutenant, another a sergeant, in our armies." On asking if these men had relinquished the military vocation without reluctance, Sir Morton was answered by Mr. Wilson, "Undoubtedly; they receive four dollars here for every dollar they received in the army, and they were only too happy to return to situations which I had given them an undertaking, when they left me, that I would retain open for them." In like manner, describing the quickness with which peaceable avocations absorbed the discharged soldiers, a New York paper observed:—

"One of our military leaders is now in charge of a machine for patent pumping; another is building a railway through the oil country. One of the first soldiers of the army of the Potomac is in the pistol business; another keeps a retail grocery store; while one of Sherman's most trusted lieutenants is a claim-agent. One major-general prints a weekly journal in Baltimore. Some of our officers have drifted into Congress; others are on their way to distant Courts to represent the honour of a nation they did so much to sustain. These starred and belted gentlemen go down from the command of cohorts to become agents, and partners, and dealers, perhaps, with the orderly who stood before their tents, or the private who held their stirrup. So with the generals of the rebellion. The greatest of them all is now a teacher of mathematics in a university. Sherman's great antagonists are in the express and railroad business. The once-dreaded Beauregard will sell you a ticket from New Orleans to Jackson; and, if you want to send a couple of hams to a friend in Richmond, Joe Johnston, once commander of great armies, will carry them. The man whose works Grant moved upon at Donelson edits an indifferent newspaper in New Orleans, while the commander of the Rebel cavalry at Corinth is his local reporter. Marshall practises law in New Orleans; Forrest is running a saw-mill; Dick Taylor is now having a good time in New York; Roger A. Pryor is a daily practitioner at our courts; and so with the rest of this bold, vindictive, and ambitious race of men."

For many generations the people of the States will find sufficient and profitable employment in developing their natural resources. When the great republic shall have thoroughly worked her mines of precious metals, and covered her vast plains with an abundant population, she will be in a position to make the most of her coal-fields, which are computed to be thirty-six times the size of those of Great Britain and Ireland, and which are probably destined to place the United States at the head of manufacturing countries when Great Britain shall have exhausted her own rapidly-diminishing stock of the precious fuel.

NEW NOVELS.

Roseworn: a Novel. By C. Sylvester. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

'Roseworn' is one of those failures that will receive generous treatment from every reader who from the vantage-ground of success, wrought by his own strength, can look back on the follies and indiscretions of his youth. Fresh from a narrow intellectual training, and amusingly ignorant of real life, Mr. Sylvester, making the mistake of a very young man ambitious of literary distinction, has composed a novel under the impression that to write is almost as easy as to read interesting tales. Many aspirants have fallen into the same error; but of the many who thus labour to no good purpose the greater

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number, either through want of perseverance, or fortunate perception of the shortcomings of their work whilst it still exists only in manuscript, or through difficulties experienced in searching for a commercial coadjutor, stop short of publication, and are preserved from the annoyances and humiliations of a premature appearance before the tribunals of public criticism. The author of 'London Lyrics' sings in this verses upon old letters,—

And here's a letter from "the Row,"—
How mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my book, and now
I'd give a trifle to have burnt it.

—Not long hence Mr. Sylvester will apply these lines feelingly to this boyish production, which he has garnished with old college exercises, quotations from classic writers and scraps of poetry, as well as with pages of "fine talk" about Art and Music, which would produce a desirable effect if he uttered them on his own account at an intellectual country tea-party, but are laughable when they fall, as they are in the book made to fall, from the lips of an avaricious, stern old peerness, and the precocious child who acts as her ladyship's personal attendant. The greater part of the book relates to the adventures and vicissitudes of this marvellous infant, named Mara; and considering the very remarkable nature of the young person's history and career, we cannot say that they receive too much attention. Never has novel had a more astounding heroine. Thrown upon the hands of the parsimonious baroness, who feels herself bound to provide for the maintenance of the orphan child, Mara at nine years of age becomes the humble companion of a reluctant protectress; and before six full years have passed, so good a use does she make of the few opportunities for self-education thrown in her way, that she can read Latin and Greek authors for the amusement of her mistresses, and, besides making herself a proficient artist with pencil and brush, has learnt, almost without a lesson, to "play Beethoven music fluently." The first time this superlative little "girl graduate" hears a pianist play a passage from Beethoven she catches the composer's meaning instantly, and to the question, "What think you of this?" answers without a moment's consideration,—"That plaintive, monotonous movement, with its regularly recurring rests, might represent the emotions of the soothsayer on the night previous to the battle of Thermopylae. Worn by fatigue, the rest of the doomed men are sleeping. So is the child on the Spartan father's knees. The augur hears in the stillness of night the tramp of innumerable armies crushing the withered leaves of autumn. This seems indicated by the music coming softened on the ear after the *pianissimo* for the preceding passage. No supernatural inspiration is needed to read these signs of coming death. The child of ten years is roused from his sleep to hear the last tender message of the husband to her who sits weaving her web of soft wool, and pausing now and then to listen for the footsteps that will never return—the last living intelligence from that devoted three hundred, whose renown comes in dim echoes to our own time. The father is not a warrior, and no shame could rest on the augur should he return with his boy; but he chooses to die with those who will fall on the morrow. With repeated injunctions as to his path, and a last commendation of his son to the care of the immortal gods, he is dismissed; his parting footsteps sink on the heart of the sad father, and again, borne on the night wind, comes the tread of countless phalanges as they advance towards the pass." Having recorded this notable response, given by a maiden of fifteen years to Mr. Tremaneer, Fellow of Trinity College,

Cambridge, the author adds, "Mr. Tremaneer looked at her with admiration." We should think so. Fellows of Trinity are not easily stirred to enthusiasm; but such a flow of words from such a speaker would rouse the equanimity of the whole army of Cambridge "dons." The subsequent fortunes of Miss Mara are in keeping with her unaccountable powers and endowments. Deluded into a sham marriage by the villain of the book, and a clergyman whose moral sensibilities have been deadened by the degrading experiences of indigence and by repeated attacks of *delirium tremens*, she becomes the mother of a charming little boy soon after she has learnt that instead of being a wife she is the victim of a seducer. This mock ceremony, be it observed, takes place before the young lady has completed her sixteenth year. Discarded by her betrayer, she earns a modest but shameless subsistence as a maker of Honiton lace, until Fortune, turning her wheel and lowering the proud, deprives Philip Lord Roseworn, the cruel seducer, of his estate, and makes the injured Mara a baroness in her own right and owner of a noble estate. A timely death removes the reprehensible Philip from the scene of his iniquities; and the close of the third volume sees Mara the happy wife of the wicked Philip's virtuous cousin George.

Recognizing Mr. Sylvester's ability to do other and better work, and seeing in the present volumes no indication that he possesses any of the natural qualities requisite in a writer of prose fiction, we urge him, in the kindest spirit, to let 'Roseworn' be his last as well as his first novel. But if he should resolve to make another attempt in a direction where he is not likely to meet with success, he must try to describe the world with which he is really acquainted, and refrain from sketching aspects of society which he has surveyed only through the eyes of other novelists.

Social Life in Sydney; or, Colonial Experience: an Australian Tale. By Isabel Massary. (Grant & Sons.)

COLONIAL books are sure to meet in England with a generous reception from all readers who, taking an intelligent interest in the welfare of our dependencies, bear in mind the many circumstances that encourage literary art in the mother-country and discourage it in her distant settlements; and if we could satisfy ourselves that this tale was a genuine work of Australian manufacture, wrought out by a colonial brain nurtured under colonial influences, and more anxious to please the colonial than the British public, we should be disposed to show the utmost leniency to its artistic deficiencies. Hitherto the native literature of Australia has not been voluminous or important. Her best books relate to her political interests or social progress; and like her contributions to geographical, statistical and other quasi-scientific literature, they have, for the most part, come, through the agency of London publishers, from writers of English birth and education. That Australia will ere long give us a distinctive poetry we are induced to hope by the verses which are occasionally sent to us from the silence of her sheep-farms and the bustle of her rapidly-growing towns. Her journalism gives abundant proof that English humour does not wither as soon as it has been transplanted to her soil. Those who are best able to appreciate the native intellect of her settlements are most sanguine that, sooner or later, she will enrich the national literature with new power. But hitherto she has produced no poet who can rank above mere pleasant versifiers, no humorist whose merit approaches that of the British-American Haliburton, and

not a single novelist of any mark. Of course, this is no matter for surprise or regret. People are slow to pursue literature in societies which encourage the young and vigorous and quick-witted to devote all their energies to the acquisition of riches. Fine art and *belles lettres* are not to be looked for, or desired, in a young country. We are not impatient for a higher Australian literature; but in due course it will assuredly make its appearance, and in the mean time we observe with interest the indications that its birth is not far distant.

From the motto on her title-page we infer that Miss Isabel Massary has ceased to live in Australia; but the internal evidence of the tale makes it sufficiently clear that she has passed much time in the country, and is not to be classed with the English tourists who write books about Australia upon the strength of a very slight acquaintance with Sydney or Melbourne. As a work of art, the book is very deficient; as a tale, it is by no means interesting, notwithstanding the sincerity of some of its portraits; but as a reflexion of the tone of thought prevalent amongst a superior class of Sydney residents, it possesses considerable value. However short her residence in that city, the writer evidently remained in it long enough to become thoroughly "colonial" in taste, temper, diction, aim; and her fidelity to actual facts of colonial town-life amply atones for her want of humour and for the general feebleness of her narrative. Her experience, it should be observed, is all of a respectable sort, being gathered in society far removed from the ruffianism of convicts and ex-convicts, though many degrees beneath the splendid elevation of the Government House set. The heroine's father, indeed, is a convict, and the interest of the story depends chiefly on the stigma of her extraction; but at the opening of the book she is the wife of a rich merchant, and is surrounded by the refining influences of wealth and education. Moreover, in dealing with Mrs. Milner's father, and the disgrace which his crime and punishment have brought on his respectable family, Miss Massary, with true colonial abhorrence for the criminal class, abstains from shocking her readers with the details of his penal experiences. The characters held up to admiration in the story are types of the respectability which is deemed most respectable in colonial cities; and of them none is better drawn than Mr. Towers, the self-made capitalist, who is made to say, "You are surprised, perhaps, to hear a *parvenu* like myself speak up for the advantages of ancestry, and would expect more radical sentiments from me; but I am not a radical in any particular, I am only a liberal conservative. But I did not intend to diverge into politics; I was only going to remark that in every new country there seems to be a tendency to a democratic tone; we see it carried out to an extreme in America, and we have a leaning that way ourselves. I confess I do not wish to see more of an American spirit creep in amongst us." In the society of which this severely respectable merchant is an ornament, virtue, on meeting its appropriate reward, wins a lot of money, and in like manner vice is punished with the humiliations and anguish of pecuniary ruin. By thus consigning her reprobates to the Bankruptcy Court, and endowing her exemplary characters with land and commercial credit, Miss Massary of course wishes to show us the standard of colonial morality rather than of her own; and those who are familiar with the less enlightened of our own commercial classes will not think that she does Australia much injustice in this respect.

Chequer Alley: a Story of Successful Christian Work. By the Rev. Frederick W. Briggs. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. Arthur. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

MORE than a quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. Arthur went forth on a mission to convert the heathen in the distant Mysore. Of his experiences in a remote district of that locality he left a clear and well-written history. He did not overthrow any of the established gods he found there; he made but few, if any, real converts; and he concluded the record of his labours by saying, or rather by solemnly resolving, that live where he might the best of his strength should be devoted to the interests of India.

There could scarcely be a more striking comment on the oft-repeated assertion that we have a heathenism and a paganism at home far more degrading, but yet not quite so hopeless of improvement, than the fact that some five-and-twenty years after labouring in vain to Christianize some very earnest, sincere, and not very inconsistent Hindoos, Mr. Arthur is concerning himself with purifying a wretched London alley and its vicinity, and introducing to the reader the record of a work written by a reverend friend; the whole honour of the process and results of the labour chronicled in which belonging to a brave and good woman, Miss Macarthy.

"Brave and good," we repeat, for it required the calmest courage to face the sort of savages that lurked in the district, and the utmost goodness of heart in order to reach and make an impression on those who defied the attempt and insulted those who made it. Miss Macarthy was to this district what Miss Howell has been to an equally forlorn locality in Westminster, and, we may add, what many women, of various churches, have been in other districts.

Chequer Alley is in a very distant and utterly unknown country to most of us, although it be in London. It is, or was, a dark, fetid, dangerous place, in a low, wretched, perilous district, where the London Arab housed, and where, if a famished honest man slunk into it for a hiding-place, he was forced, if he would live unmolested, to imitate the manners and customs of those among whom he sought refuge. Those manners and those customs might be described in the words which formed the whole chapter of a certain anonymous traveller in far-away regions—"Manners they have none; and their customs are beastly!"

Of old, however, there was a strong religious and occasionally a fanatical spirit in this part of once-fashionable London. Cromwell held conference in the neighbouring Coleman Street; Veuner was hanged in it, for proclaiming King Jesus; and later, in one of the numerous alleys adjacent, Bloomfield made shoes, and dreamt, perhaps, of his future Farmer's Boy and Miller's Maid. In what is now Chiswell Street youths and maidens once went a-maying. Then, that unwholesome way which still goes by the name of Bunhill Row was once glorious by the residence and for ever memorable for the death of Milton, "opposite to the Artillery Ground wall," as Aubrey tells us. Whitecross Street is now the abode of a mixed population of poor freemen and captives, but it was once not below the grateful notice of the royal conqueror at Agincourt. We have named the boundaries within which are lanes and alleys, and in, as it were, the bottom depth of these lies Chequer Alley, into which worthy and sympathizing Christian people have carried charity and the Word of God, and have issued well content with what has resulted from the performance of such a duty.

It was a hard work at first. Insult by speech and action, sometimes of a revolting nature, encountered the ladies who pioneered the way through this labyrinth of crime and hot-bed of typhus. The hypocrisy and selfishness, too, were as unpleasant as the more violent qualities that prevailed. Perhaps the jokes and mock calls to order, and the singing of popular songs while the missionaries were trying a hymn, and the sly allusions to the component parts of the glass of water with which the preacher who ventured among them now and anon moistened his lips, were even greater obstacles in the way of progress than any other demonstration, for they betokened a mixture of hard-heartedness and indifference which are always more difficult to overcome than the violent opposition which wears itself out. Open-air preaching was attempted. "It is an instrument," says the author, "which is required to be used with the soundest discretion. Unhappily, in too many instances the persons the most eager to practise it are just the least qualified to give it weight and efficiency." A man of courage, unwavering good sense, imperturbable good temper, and able "by sound doctrine both to exhort and convince the gainsayers," is the only man duly qualified for the important task, and not "a vain and impertinent spouter, such as may be heard too frequently in the streets of London."

The children were more stubborn in resisting a civilizing process than the men; and the men set them a woful example. "A fellow who had unwillingly given a gentleman permission to visit his dying wife, sat near him while kneeling by her bedside to pray, and deliberately puffed tobacco-smoke into his face!" Touching children, however, the writer justly says—"It is a mistake to deal with these children as though their powers of discrimination and thought were as yet altogether unquickened into action. Harsh usage at home and sharp-witted companionship in the streets have effectually dispelled sluggishness of apprehension. And it is equally an error to appeal, on trivial occasions, to awful realities hereafter."

Under repeated discouragement from children and adults, the good people who were resolved to bring them, if possible, to a knowledge and practice of better things have worked to very excellent purpose. In hundreds of cases the blackamoor has been literally washed white. The people have not been made materially richer, but they have become more decent, gained self-respect, abandoned deadly indulgences, and indeed, having thereby acquired health, and with health a better mind and brighter hopes, the social position of very many of them has been greatly improved. The young have been fitted, by education, to undertake duties to which they would otherwise never have aspired, for they would never have heard of them. The adults, too, have bettered their condition by a similar process. Even those who have not risen a hair's breadth higher in the social scale have learnt to be content with their condition, and they have rendered that condition more tolerable by their improved habits. There have been some, of course, who would not be taught, and there have been some hypocrites who have disappointed the teachers; but the general population has been extensively benefited, and the stubbornest recusants have learnt to respect what they once railed against. When Miss Macarthy was flitting about the houses at night, the roughs good-humouredly called her "The Chequer Alley Ghost." A strange oath or jest on the part of men, some rude gossiping on the part of women, may now and then be heard, but "a man thirsting for their elevation may now go in and out among

them without any fear of personal molestation."

Books like these help us to know something concerning "tribes" dwelling among us, of whose ways and morals we have been more ignorant than of those of the tribes in Central Africa. The first to supply intelligence of a London life and habits of which Londoners generally were unaware, was Mr. George Godwin, in his work, 'Another Blow for Life.' The future historians of London will study works like Mr. Godwin's and the little volume before us, for they contain materials of the utmost importance and interest. The Established Clergy, men who do not abolish free seats to make way for highly-rented pews, and the zealous ministers of every Christian denomination who are emphatically working on the East side of London, have tales to tell of their experience more strange and startling than any of missionary experiences in savage lands. Only recently we had to remark that even the language of the lower classes differed in meaning with the localities in which they dwell. We have since met with an instance showing that a word that is offensive in one district is not so in another. In most of our police courts we hear of the brutes who beat their wives generally reviling them also by calling them by an epithet which only sounds coarse and brutal because it has been so applied. The word is innocent enough in itself; it is "bitch." But in the East, and especially about the Thames and Worship Street districts, this epithet, if it be not as endearing as when Scotch lawyers used to apply it to each other, is offensive. But there is another, which flung at a woman by her husband will make her quiver with shame and indignation. "I am the mother of his six children, Sir," a hardly-used wife will say to the magistrate, "and yet he not only beats me, but calls me a — cow!" The blood of virtuous poor women in East London boils with fury at an epithet which Homer flatteringly applied to the ox-eyed Juno!

Idylls from the Sanskrit. By Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

IN this volume, beautifully printed and tastefully bound, we have translations of passages from some of the most famous Sanskrit poems. From each of the great Sanskrit epic poems, the 'Rāmāyana' and 'Mahābhārata,' we have a specimen passage,—from the 'Raghuvansa' nine passages are given,—from the 'Kumāra-Sambhava' one, and from the 'Ritu-sanhāra' one. The first extract, entitled 'The Invocation,' is short, and not very attractive in its English dress. The second and fourth, entitled 'Aja' and 'Savitri,' are descriptions of the famous Hindū ceremony called Swayamvara, in which a Hindū princess chooses a husband from among the assembled chieftains of India. In the first case, the choice falls on a warrior prince; in the second, on one who, having been exiled, has become a hermit. The story of 'Aja' presents nothing remarkable, but in that of 'Savitri' there is much interest; and it is well told how she, pleading to more purpose than Orpheus for his Eurydice, wins back her husband from the dead. The tale is a pleasing one, although the poetry, in the English at least, does not soar to a very high flight. In the third extract, called 'Sita,' Mr. Griffith has chosen a verse of fourteen syllables; but the measure gains nothing in stateliness from the length of the lines. The subject of this extract is Sita pleading to be allowed to accompany her husband Rāma into the forest, whither he has been banished by Dasaratha. After preferring her request several times in vain, Sita is represented as changing from entreaty

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to invective. This is exactly what a Hindú woman might do, but it is very repugnant to European taste. It would hardly be said of a western lady, whose lord hesitated to allow her to accompany him into a painful banishment,—

Her voice was full of anger, and her soft eyes of disdain; and she would scarcely address him thus:—

What! is this soulless coward he of whom the people say That he is peerless, noble, brave, and glorious as the day?

The fifth extract, called 'Dilipa,' describes a king of that name obtaining a son by obsequious service rendered to the Heavenly Cow, which in Hindú mythology is said to be able to grant every wish of its votaries. The whole idea and the way in which it is worked out are thoroughly Indian, and will seem ludicrous to European readers. "Dishonour to the holy cow" may sound awful in a Hindú's ear, but hardly awakens any feeling but that of contempt with us. Of the seven next extracts, entitled 'The Address to Vishnu,' 'The Flying Car,' 'Sitá Banished,' 'The Deserted City,' 'The Ladies' Bath,' 'Mother and Son,' and 'Reti's Lament,' 'The Ladies' Bath' is the best; but not one of them is very attractive. The last two poems, 'The Rains' and 'Autumn,' are, in our opinion, by far the prettiest and best rendered of the series. We give 'The Rains' as a specimen:—

Who is this that driveth near,
Heralded by sounds of fear?
Red his flag, the lightning's glare
Flashing through the murky air;
Pealing thunder for his drums,
Royally the monarch comes.
See, he rides, amid the crowd,
On his elephant of cloud,
Marshalling his kingly train:
Welcome, O thou Lord of Rain!
Gathered clouds as black as night
Hide the face of heaven from sight,
Sailing on their airy road,
Sinking with their watery load,
Pouring down a flood of tears;
Pleasant music to our ears.
Woe to him whose love's away:
He must mourn, while mine are gay.
Every cooling breeze that flows
Swells the torrent of his woes.
If he raise his tearful eye,
INDRA'S Bow, that spans the sky,
Strung with lightning, hurls a dart
Piercing through his lonely heart:
For the clouds, in fancy's dream,
Belted with the lightning's gleam,
Conjure up the flashing zone;
Of the maid he calls his own;
And the lines of glory there
Match the gems she loves to wear.
Earth, what dame has gems like thine,
When thy golden fire-flies shine?
When thy buds of emerald green
Deck the bosom of the lea?
Look upon the woods, and see
Bursting with new life each tree.
Look upon the river side,
Where the fauns in lilies hide.
See the peacocks hail the rain,
Spreading wide their jewelled train:
They will revel, dance, and play
In their wildest joy to-day.
What delight our bosom fills,
As we gaze upon the hills,
Where those happy peacocks dance,
And the silver streamlets glance,
And the clouds, enamoured, rest,
Like a crown, upon the crest.
Of that hill that fainting lay
'Neath the burning summer ray,
While the freshening streams they shed
Glorify his woody head.
Bees, that round the lily throng,
Soothe us with their drowsy song:
Towards the lotus-bed they fly;
But the peacock, dancing by,
Spreads abroad his train so fair,
That they cling, deluded, there.

Oh, that breeze! his breath how cool!
He has fanned the shady pool:
He has danced with bending flowers,
And kissed them in the jasmine bowers:
Every sweetest plant has lent
All the riches of its scent,
And the cloud who loves him flings
Cooling drops upon his wings.

On the whole, Mr. Griffith has executed his task well, and has given us a volume which may be placed beside the 'Sakuntalá' of Mr. Monier Williams.

The Prophets of Israel and Judah during the Assyrian Empire. By Rowland Williams, D.D. (Williams & Norgate.)

Most readers of the Old Testament understand the prophetic books very imperfectly. It is easy to account for this. The writings in question are difficult of comprehension, because relating to times and nations the history of which is often obscure. They are also inadequately translated in the received version; and ordinary English commentaries throw little light on their true sense. It is impossible, for instance, with such helps as Henry, Scott, and Clarke, to get at their full import. The consequence is, that they are read because they form part of Scripture, rather than for instruction or edification; though detached paragraphs and verses may strengthen faith and hope in God. For these and other reasons, an attempt to explain the prophets, of which this volume is the commencement, deserves encouragement, if it be found an honest one, proceeding from a competent scholar. The name of the author leads us to expect a work of learning, research, and free speech. His attainments in Hebrew criticism may be presumed, from his having occupied the professorship of Hebrew at Lampeter College for many years; while his late prosecution for a share in the notorious volume, 'Essays and Reviews,' shows that he is a bold and fearless man.

The volume contains, in chronological order, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Hosea, Micah, Isaiah (first part), and Nahum. The manner of the writer is to prefix an introduction to each, then to give a new version from the Hebrew, with critical notes and a commentary. The opinions of Dr. Williams are always entitled to attention. He writes as a thinker,—has read some of the best critics on the prophetic books, especially the German ones,—and is disposed to arrive at independent conclusions of his own. His work may help the student to perceive the meaning and enter into the spirit of those old Hebrew prophets to whom the world owes so much. The views of prophecy which he enunciates and expounds are, in substance, those of the best German scholars, especially of Gesenius. If his views be right, the old argument from prophecy in favour of the Bible is worthless, and such books as Keith's of no value. Prediction is, with him, a foreboding with vague knowledge. But we have nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of his peculiar views of the nature of prophetic inspiration, which belong to the region of debatable theology. The author unfolds them with acuteness and dialectic skill, with earnestness and candour.

The introductions to the separate prophets treated of are suggestive, but not full, and cannot supply the place of a good Introduction to the Old Testament. As to the version, it is, on the whole, more correct and literal than the authorized one, but far less smooth and readable. We do not think that translation is a subject in which the author excels, because he has not a good mastery over the English language, and lacks taste. His style needs polish. The critical notes are not numerous, and are intended for the scholar only. They relate to difficult words; passages where the Masoretic text has been altered or departed from; and different renderings. The commentary is brief, too brief to be a commentary proper. It is half homiletic, and is probably meant to be suggestive rather than exegetical. The book supplies a vacant place in English theological literature; but it must not be concealed that the translation is often incorrect. This is especially the case in difficult

passages. It is vexing to a scholar to stumble so often upon verses ill-translated, clothed in a diction uncouth and rugged. For example:—

"Their drink is soured: greedily they go sinning; eagerly love shame the shields of the land. When the storm has folded it in its wings, then will they be ashamed for their sacrifices. (Hosea, iv. 18, 19.)"

—This has more errors than one.

Again:—

"Thy calf, Samaria, stinketh; my anger burneth against them; how long will they not endure innocence, since [they are] of Israel? (Hosea, viii. 5.)"

—This ought to be, "He has rejected thy calf, O Samaria; mine anger is kindled against them; how long will it be that they cannot cleanse themselves?"

We have only room for another example:—

"Come now and let us reason together, saith the Eternal; if your sins be as scarlet, let them be white as snow; if they redden like crimson, let them be as wool. (Isaiah, i. 18.)"

—Here the authorized version should not have been departed from; and the dogmatical assertion in a note is incorrect. The author should be careful about saying that a thing was *certainly not* the prophet's meaning, especially when it was.

The critical notes are the part which is of least value, because they will commonly disappoint the persons for whom they are written. Thus the note on Amos v. 25, 26, is confused, betraying little apprehension of the true meaning. The critic takes too many liberties with the Masoretic text, and attaches too much value to the Greek and Latin versions as sources of emendation.

In the commentary and introductions we have observed many doubtful things. While the majority of expositors have, perhaps, found the Messiah in too many prophetic passages, Dr. Williams has gone to the opposite extreme. Thus the *child born* in Isaiah ix. 4, he refers to Hezekiah—an interpretation to which the objections are insuperable. In conformity with the same spirit, he translates and interprets incorrectly Isaiah iv. 2, making the *branch of the Lord*, i.e. the Messiah, into "Jehovah's budding," i.e. a better generation of sons and daughters!

An attentive reader will note in the volume the absence of careful, cautious, and exact scholarship. Minute accuracy is wanting. The scholarship is general, consisting of rough fragments which want polish and fitting. One smiles at the only Hebrew grammars alluded to—those of Hurwitz and Lee, instead of Ewald's and Kalisch's. We suspect, indeed, that Dr. Williams's knowledge of Hebrew is inexact; otherwise he would not have mistaken the original of the verb *laid hands on* in Obadiah 13, which is not a feminine plural, nor a plural at all. It is strange, also, though it is very common, to quote the names of old bishops who have no claim to be considered Hebrew critics, while he ignores almost entirely such as are not of the Anglican Church. Archbishop Secker, Bishops Kidder, Hurd, Hare, and Middleton, not to speak of Horsley, seem to stand out as large men before his eyes. But Alexander and Henderson on Isaiah are never mentioned. Perhaps Dr. Williams does not know their books. If not, he ought to consult them. Thus while his learning lacks caution and critical accuracy, it is neither comprehensive nor generous.

History of Freemasonry, from its Rise down to the Present Day. By J. G. Findel. Translated from the Second German Edition under the Author's Personal Superintendence, with a Preface, by Dr. C. Van Dalen. (Asher & Co.) THIS English translation of a German work,

written by an honorary member of Minerva Lodge, Hull, has been "overset" at Berlin, is dedicated "to the Most Worsh. the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," and was printed at Leipzig. An illustration of the universality of the brotherhood seems to present itself in this cluster of facts.

Some years have now elapsed since Richard Carlile, in the then "year of light," fluttered the lodges by the publication of his 'Manual of Masonry' for candidates for all the degrees. That audacious and irreverent person asserted that if the public knew all that Masons knew of their Freemasonry, the said public would find that the Masons "knew nothing worthy of being called a secret." Carlile added that the mere profession of having a secret was a vice; and that if the professed secret was anything that could tend to profit mankind, the Freemasons had no right to keep it to themselves. In Carlile's book, all the lodges, sealed or "cieled" as they might be, were laid open to the public, and every word of question and answer put into print, and every ceremony described. His assertion that there were men who were not masons, yet who earned money by teaching masonry to masons, was not a pleasant revelation to the brethren, but it was true; and Carlile did the same in his Manual, though he committed some inaccuracies, and, characteristically of his own way of thinking, declared that "the esoteric principle of Freemasonry, as of Christianity and of Judaism, is Sun-worship and Science, as the basis of human culture and discipline, the common Paganism of the human race."

Carlile described Solomon's Temple as the great subject of Masonry,—at the same time denying that the Temple was ever built or that the Israelites ever existed! But there were foolish things said about Masonry in the century before that in which Carlile made himself notorious. A writer in the old *Monthly Review* laid it down that one title of the Druids was Mays-ons, *Men of May*, the Maypole being the great sign of Druidism, of which Freemasonry was a child that had forgotten its parentage and the signification of its name. The popular choral burthen of *Down, Derry Down*, was even said to be of the Druidical Mays-ons' time, and a corruption of the good old British *Doon Druidy Doon!*

Brother Findel, who has written a sober, earnest, and elaborate history of Freemasonry in all quarters of the world, does not go to so remote a period for the origin of the fraternity. He fixes the latter as being at the time when the skilled artists in cathedral building combined to keep their art out of the hands of unskilful workmen. The confraternities who celebrated "mysteries" in ancient times he rejects; and the Roman guilds the author equally repudiates as in any way connected with modern Masonry. The fraternity employed in building Strasburg Minster, commenced in 1277, "were the first in Germany to call themselves Freemasons, for such as had formerly been under the direction of the monks had been merely termed fraternities." We are further told that the Saxon style of architecture and the ancient language of symbols were preserved in the old German *Bauhütten* (or lodges of the skilled workmen) till after the Reformation, when the great mystery of architecture ceased to be practised in its grand old style and forms. The artist-masons degenerated into mechanics, yet these, says the author, "kept up their ceremonies, so that when the present fraternity of Freemasons was established" (in England, in the last century) "these were still in use, and needed only to have a different signification attached to them." We do not suppose that

such a mass of materials for a history of the craft was ever gathered together as may be found in this volume, in which the author seems to have fairly exhausted the subject.

On the Anatomy of Vertebrates. Vol. I. Fishes and Reptiles.—Vol. II. Birds and Mammals. By Richard Owen. (Longmans & Co.)

AT length, by the almost simultaneous appearance of the two volumes before us, the great work of Prof. Owen on the entire subject of the anatomy of animals is completed. It may be considered as a systematic and practical elaboration of many of his previous works, and as the condensed results of a course of study more continued, more profound, and of wider range than has, perhaps, ever been devoted by one man to one subject or one branch of scientific research. Those who are old enough to have followed Prof. Owen throughout his more than forty years of stupendous labour—labour, too, directed, exalted, and illumined by undoubted genius—cannot but contemplate that career with wonder and admiration, and hail with much interest every fresh result. The mere enumeration of his published works would occupy a large space; and of them it may be said that they all exhibit, with greater or less distinctness, that remarkable power of high generalization and that habit of close and clear induction which so strikingly characterize his mind. However we may at times be led, at first sight, to question his deductions, or to dissent from an occasional inference, a further and deeper consideration of the questionable point will probably, in most cases, lead to a concurrence in his views. That in some instances Prof. Owen has laid himself open to controversy, and that such controversy has led to an amount of crimination and recrimination which has pained the minds of many a friendly looker-on, is but too true. It is not, however, our intention, nor is it a part of our function, to enter into the subject of these discussions; they have arisen from, and have been carried on in reference to, matters so comparatively trifling as not to deserve a tithe of the time and trouble and temper which have been expended or excited in the dispute, and can only be looked upon as sadly out of place in relation to so noble and holy a pursuit. "The present work," says the author, "completes the outline of the organization of the animal kingdom, which was begun in that of the Invertebrates. . . . In the choice of facts, as then and since acquired by science, I have been guided by their authenticity, and their applicability to general principles. In the first regard has been had to the agreement of several observers, or to the nature of the fact as making it acceptable on the testimony of a single expert. Appearances that require helps to vision are those that call for multiplied concurring testimony; and on such alone are offered the descriptions and illustrations of the microscopical characters of 'tissues' premised to most of the chapters. In the second aim, the parts and organs severally the subjects of these chapters are exemplified by instances selected with a view to guide or help to the power of apprehending the unity which underlies the diversity of animal structures; to show in those structures the evidence of a predetermining Will, producing them in reference to a final purpose; and to indicate the direction and degrees in which organization, in subserving such Will, rises from the general to the particular."

We have quoted this passage as the enunciation of the principle which has guided the author in the aim and composition of his work—a principle which more or less pervades all that he has written.

Homological anatomy, particularly with reference to the osseous system of vertebrates, may be said to have become a new science in the hands of Prof. Owen. Less than fifty years ago it was but in a crude state, consisting in great measure of isolated facts or groups of facts, sometimes jumbled together with but little plan, and awaiting the magic wand which was to arrange them in order, and place them in their mutually illustrating relation to each other. It has now assumed a new and harmonious form; and every one who has followed out the "idea" of the vertebrate skeleton as developed by him must feel that a master mind has been at work, reducing to order and a consistent system what was before little better than a *rudis indigesta moles*.

But while all must agree in appreciating most highly the work itself, the nomenclature in which the homological ideas are expressed has been made the subject of much unfriendly animadversion. *Primæ facie*, such terms as Hemapophysis, Pleurapophysis, Hæmatotherma, &c., may to the tyro appear somewhat difficult, from their novelty; but they express facts: and we confess to a decided approval of such a definite and consistent nomenclature as that to which we are now alluding. It at once illustrates his theory as to the "nature of limbs," the character of the various elements of the vertebræ, the analogies between these and the different component parts of the cephalic and pelvic extremities of the vertebral column, and various other details; and it is certainly very important that terms in science should have a definite and expressive signification. As to the length and complication of the names, they are really simple and brief when compared with numbers which have been introduced into chemical science. Where shall we find, for instance, in the new anatomical terminology such words as Ethylenephenyldiamine, Oxymethyl-triethylphosphonium, &c.? (we quote without any intentional selection of extreme cases); and yet these *verba sesquipedalia* are comprehensible and significant. But we will let the author defend himself on this point. In the 'Archetype of the Vertebral Skeleton' he had already shown the necessity of a great change in the very principles of terminology; and in the Preface to the present work he gives the following reasonable and, as it appears to us, satisfactory statement of his position:—

"When engaged in the 'third way' of anatomy, and in making known the results of such labour as applied to the skeleton, I found a great impediment in the want of names of bones. For these, when first studied, had been mostly described under phrases suggested by forms, proportions, or likeness to some familiar object, which they present in the human body. A reform in the nomenclature was an essential first step, and it is gradually making its way against the usual impediments. The best workman uses the best tools. Terms are the tools of the teacher; and only an inferior hand persists in toiling with a clumsy instrument when a better one lies within his reach. But 'he has been used to the other.' No doubt; and some extra practice is necessary to acquire the knack of applying the new tool. But in this acquisition a small capital of trouble will have been invested with a sure return of large profits. A single substantive term is a better instrument of thought than a paraphrase. But the substitution of such terms for definitions is still more advantageous when they are susceptible of becoming adjectives by inflection. Thus, the term 'notochord' for 'chorda dorsalis' or 'dorsal chord,' enables one to predicate of species or groups of vertebrates as being 'notochordal'; that single epithet implying that the embryonal body in question is, in them, persistent."

In regard to the spinal column, the author proceeds:—

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"And its constituent vertebrae, their modifications are so many, so characteristic, so important, especially in the application of Anatomy to Paleontology, that I was early compelled, in the latter kind of labour, to substitute single pliable terms for the phrases 'transverse process,' 'oblique' or 'articular process,' 'body of the vertebra,' 'vertebral lamina,' 'vertebral rib,' 'sternal rib,' &c., by which parts of a vertebra were then designated."

We would willingly continue the quotation, but it would lead us too far. The whole of the Preface is highly interesting, and deserves close attention; but the passage which we have extracted particularly explains the ground upon which the change in nomenclature was made, and we have dwelt the longer upon this point because that nomenclature has been the subject of much ill-conditioned cavilling. It is, however, gradually making its way; and the time of its universal reception, either in its integrity or with some modifications, will depend upon the temporary influence or the absence of personal or party prejudice.

It is, of course, only by following up the development of the vertebral elements from the earliest stage of their embryonic form in the higher classes, and by their character as permanently arrested in the lower, that the real meaning and ultimate form and relation of each of these elements can in many cases be determined; and it will well repay the time occupied by the study of this phase of the subject in each of the vertebrate classes, from the lowest fish to the human type. It is sufficient here to say, that the manner in which this interesting department of anatomy, the "developmental," and its essential relation to homology, are treated in this work is worthy of the author of the 'Arche-type of the Vertebral Skeleton,' and of the lecture 'On the Nature of Limbs.'

If here and there we find in the text or notes of these volumes allusions to former controversies and expressions which, whether deserved or not, we could wish omitted, we trust that the good feeling of those against whom they are directed will prevent a resuscitation of a dispute which every unprejudiced and friendly mind would rejoice to see buried in forgetfulness and become a thing of the past. Fame and usefulness alike are never promoted by such disputations as these.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Treatise on the Law of Stoppage in Transitu, and incidentally of Retention and Delivery. By John Houston, Barrister-at-Law. (Maxwell.)

THE phrase "stoppage in transitu," which, to the general public, may be suggestive only of some delay on the Great Eastern or South-Western, or some Continental Railway, whereby it is ordained that the patience of us mortals should be exercised, expresses to the lawyer and the merchant the legal right of a vendor, who has parted with his goods upon credit, to resume possession of them before they come into the hands of the purchaser, when he discovers that they will not be paid for. This right is, in these days of extensive credit and frequent bankruptcies, a very important one, and has accordingly been the subject of many hundreds of decisions in our Courts of law and equity. It is obvious that many nice questions must arise as to the nature and extent of this right,—the position in which the goods may be considered still *in transitu*, and therefore subject to this right,—and the effect of the stoppage when the right is exercised. Like most subjects of our law, the right has been declared and defined, and the circumstances under which it may be exercised have been distinguished with an ingenuity which has spread a learned cloud over the whole matter. A separate treatise on this subject is therefore a welcome addition to the library of the lawyer. But although the state of the decisions renders it very desirable that the right should be exercised under legal

advice, where this is possible, yet it is a power which, if exercised at all, must be exercised promptly, or it is lost, and a lawyer may not always be at hand. Every merchant should, therefore, endeavour to obtain some information as to the legal limit of this privilege. The object of the author of this book is to afford assistance both to the lawyer and the merchant; and as the work is carefully executed and very clearly expressed, we think it will be found to supply to the lawyer that accurate information which he requires, and also to enable the merchant to gain that more general knowledge of the subject which will be found useful in an emergency.

Abyssinia: its Past, Present, and Probable Future: a Lecture. With Notes and Appendices, by the Rev. M. Margoliouth, LL.D. (Macintosh.)

WE have heard it said that a gentleman once received at the Bank of England, through the inadvertence of a clerk, 300*l.* more than was due to him. As soon as he became aware of the mistake he hastened back to the Bank, and exclaiming, "You have made a mistake," tendered the notes to which he was not entitled. Immediately one of the elder clerks interposed, and rejecting the offered money, said decisively, "The Bank of England never makes mistakes." Just in the same way, we suppose the Foreign Office never makes mistakes. Having lost a consul and half a dozen British subjects, it would rather never receive them back than acknowledge a blunder. Dr. Margoliouth has stated the case against the Foreign Office very clearly, and it is impossible not to admit the force of his reasoning. The fact is, that the Emperor Theodoros wrote a letter,—that the Foreign Office tried to saddle the India Office with the trouble and responsibility of answering it,—that the India Office, having no interest in the matter, allowed the letter to lie on the table, until the Foreign Office forgot all about it,—and that Consul Cameron and all the other Europeans in Abyssinia had to suffer vicariously for the sins of the Foreign Office officials. As no reasonable man can now have any doubt as to the circumstances stated by Dr. Margoliouth, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them. With regard to the literary merits of the lecture we must say that we regret that one who has proved that he can write learnedly on the subject should have just shown his strength and then refrained. Dr. Margoliouth is disposed to think that the Ethiopian word *Abesh*, from which we get our word *Abyssinia*, is merely the Hebrew word *Sheba* transposed, the Hebrew language being read from right to left and the Ethiopian the reverse way. The idea is ingenious, but requires more argument to support it than is found in this lecture. He then proceeds to give a new rendering to Isaiah xviii. 1, "Woe to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia." The first sentence of which he translates, "Ho! land of the winged Tsalsal." He explains the *Tsalsal* to be a fly of the species of the *Tsetse*. Here again, his view seems to be well grounded; but he hardly takes sufficient pains to establish it. After this beginning, the lecture descends rapidly from learned heights to the ordinary current of affairs, and its defect appears to us to be a certain inequality of tone. We need only add, that should this pamphlet reach a second edition, it will be well to pay a little more attention to correcting the press. In the very first page we have "dolitical magnates," and further on "blesings," "phamplet," and other blunders.

Coleoptera Atlantidum; being an Enumeration of the Coleopterous Insects of the Madeiras, Salvages, and Canaries. By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A. (Van Voorst.)

WE have to thank Mr. Wollaston for the great pains he has been at in exploring several groups of the Atlantic, and publishing a critical list of all the coleopterous insects hitherto discovered in those islands, not only by himself, but by nearly all who have visited them. It was a labour involving the examination of at least 20,000 specimens, and a reference to innumerable publications. The general results he has already obtained are highly important; but, before any definite theory of the distribution of coleopterous life in the Atlantic can be arrived at, it will be necessary to examine, not only the Azores

and Cape de Verds in an equally conscientious manner, but also the adjacent African continent. The whole of the species now known from the Madeiras, Salvages and Canaries is 1449, of which 935 were first described by Mr. Wollaston. A considerable number of these, however widely you push the limitation of species, are unmistakably peculiar to and live on the singular vegetation of these islands. We have some excellent remarks on the various species which live on the *Euphorbias*, *Pines*, *Cisti*, *Semperviva*, and *Tamarisks*. Some of the observations on the general character of the Coleopterous Fauna are deserving of particular attention. "That the eastern part of the Canarian and even (though less decidedly) of the Madeiran Group appear to have much in common with the sandy districts on the opposite coast of Morocco, I have already expressed my belief; yet in spite of this, I think a truly 'African' element is perhaps scarcely indicated. Nearly all the species which are not absolutely peculiar to the islands seem to be (what would be termed) 'Mediterranean,'—being formed more or less on one side, or both, of the great Mediterranean basins. . . . Yet, at the same time, there is reason to suspect that so large a proportion of the forms are positively *endemic*, that to define the Fauna as simply and purely Mediterranean would be wanting in accuracy; for the most significant and esoteric genera do so thoroughly permeate the entire Archipelago that the unity of character which they impart to it is perhaps more suggestive of a separate 'Atlantic province' than of a component part of the quondam 'Mediterranean area.'" Mr. Wollaston does not seem aware of the speculations which paleontologists like Unger have advanced with regard to the Atlantic islands, as published in the *Journal of Botany*; and it is therefore all the more suggestive that his labours should tend in the same direction; that, though he does not speak of an island of the Atlantic, which had vegetation very similar to that now found in the southern part of the United States, he says plainly, "With respect to the groups themselves, so completely do they seem to constitute (when combined) a single system, that, be the geological difficulties what they may, I must be excused if I have occasionally spoken of them, without hesitation, as the fragments of a broken-up land."

Report on Education to the Parochial Schools of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. Addressed to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest. By Simon S. Laurie, A.M. (Edinburgh, Constable.)

THE Dick Bequest was made on the 24th of May, 1828, on which day Mr. James Dick, merchant, residing in Finsbury Square, London, departed this life, leaving more than 100,000*l.* in trust for the promotion of popular education in his native county of Elgin, or Moray, and in the neighbouring counties of Banff and Aberdeen. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, the revenue derived from this considerable property is expended in the augmentation of the salaries of the parish schoolmasters of the said counties, and in stipends to certain professors and inspectors who periodically visit the schools and ascertain their efficiency. No schoolmaster can obtain a grant from the Dick Fund until he has been examined by the Dick professors; and when a parish teacher obtains a grant he receives it on the understanding that it will be withdrawn if he should cease to give satisfaction to the professors at their periodic inspection of his school. Thus the parish schoolmaster is stimulated in the first instance to render himself an efficient instructor; and after proving under examination his fitness for scholastic service he is preserved from indolence and mental retrogression by the knowledge that he is working under vigilant observation. The system is excellent, and up to the present time has been vigorously carried out. So far as this Third Decennial Report of the Dick Bequest enables us to form an opinion on the subject, it appears that Elgin, Banff and Aberdeen are fortunate beyond all other British counties. The statement, however, might have been made more complete. Together with his specimens of professors' examination-papers, Mr. Laurie should have published some of the average answers made by candidates.

Examination papers by themselves are no measure of the severity of an examination. Often their publication is more puffery; for on inquiry it is found that the most distinguished of the successful candidates at a particular examination were unable to answer a tithe of the questions contained in the papers. Men familiar with the system of our Universities and schools do not need to be told that in many cases the examination, which seems a trifling affair when the examiner's papers are compared with the papers given at other examinations, is in reality a very trying ordeal; whereas in other cases where the papers are alarmingly high the amount of information actually required is very low.

Tariff; or, Rates of Duties payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the United States of America, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 2, 1861. With Addenda of August 5, 1861; December 24, 1861; July 13, 1862; March 9, 1863; June 30, 1864; and March 3, 1865. Also, Recent Circulars and Decisions of the Treasury Department relating to Commerce and the Revenue; Tables of Foreign Currencies, reduced to the United States Standard, &c. Arranged by E. D. Ogden. (Bacon & Co.)

THE English as well as the American publishers of this contribution to purely commercial literature assure us that it has been compiled with the greatest possible care. Of the American tariff, it is enough to say that it ought to make every intelligent American blush for the unwisdom of the rulers of his country, who persist in raising the public revenue in the manner that is most injurious, although not most vexatious, to the workers of all classes. The rule of the New York Custom House is to tax every article ordinarily imported for sale. Where the word "free" is affixed to any commodity mentioned in the tariff, it almost invariably appears that the freedom is restricted to cases where the article is intended for the use of the Government; and in the very few cases where the exceptional freedom is not so limited, the relaxation in no way contradicts the foolishly selfish policy that designed the tariff. Even books must pay something—no great sum truly—per cent., but still just enough to serve as a protest against the influx of foreign literature, and to favour the New York pirates, who are actually protected by a prohibitive duty on "books, periodicals, and other works in the course of printing and re-publication in the United States." Englishmen may be permitted to indulge in a few triumphant reflections when they compare the restrictions of the United States tariff with the enlightened regulations of their own Custom House.

We have received *The Way to Rest: Results of a Life Search after Religious Truth*, by Robert Vaughan, D.D. (Longmans).—*A Short Summary of the Evidences for the Bible*, by the Rev. T. S. Ackland, M.A. (Parker).—*The Book of Man's Destiny: a Simple and Comprehensive Interpretation of the Revelation of St. John*; being an Attempt to restore this Part of the Holy Scriptures to its Proper Use, by Henry G. Cooper (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Letters from Florence on the Religious Reform Movements in Italy*, by William Talmadge (Rivingtons).—*Clergymen of the Church of England*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman & Hall).—*Memoir of George Wilson, M.D.*, by his Sister (Macmillan).—*Facts and Useful Hints relating to Fishing and Shooting*; being a Collection of various Methods for capturing Birds, Beasts, Vermin and Fish; together with a great variety of Recipes of all kinds useful to the Fisherman and Sportsman; to which is added a List of Recipes for the Management and Cure of Dogs in Disease, Illustrated (Cox).—*The Last Hundred Years of English Literature*, by Charles Grant (Williams & Norgate).—*The Materialism of the Present Day: a Critique of Dr. Büchner's System*, by Paul Janet, translated from the French by Gustave Masson, B.A. (Baillière).—*Practical Hints for investing Money: with an Explanation of the Mode of transacting Business on the Stock Exchange*, by Francis Playford (Smith & Elder). We have also the *Inaugural Address at Edinburgh, April 2, 1866*, by Thomas Carlyle, on being installed as Rector of the University there

(Edinburgh, Edmonstone & Douglas), and *A Refutation of the Wage-Fund Theory of Modern Political Economy as enunciated by Mr. Mill, M.P., and Mr. Fawcett, M.P.*, by Francis D. Longe (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Addison's *Paris Social*, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Analysis of Newman's Apologia, by J. N. D. 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Auntie's Notes on Epidemics, 18mo. 4/6 cl.
Belly's *The Grahams, or Home Life*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Best's (Rev. T.) *Sermons*, edited by Roberts, 2 vols. post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Best's (Rev. T.) *Sermons on Theatrical Amusements*, post 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Blunt's *Annotated Book of Common Prayer*, Part 1, imp. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Cæsar (Julius), *History of*, by Napoleon III., vol. 3, 8vo. 13/6 cl.
Clemency Franklin, by Author of 'Janet's Home', 2 vols. 3/6 cl.
Dixon's *Law of Partnership*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Dove in the Eagle's Nest, by Author of 'Heir of Redcliffe', 12/6 cl.
Ellis on the Safe Abolition of Pain in Labour, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Fairbairn's *Divine Revelation Explained*, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Gibson's *British War Melodies*, 18mo. 3/6 cl. swd.
Goddard's *The Liturgy and Manner of Reading it*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hotch-Pot, by 'Umbra', fcap. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hugo's *The Bewick Collection*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Katie Lawford's *Victory*, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Le Bek's *Little Scholar's First Step in German*, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Marshall's *Index to Pedigrees*, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Monarchs of the Ocean, Columbus and Cook, fcap. 8vo. 2/6 cl. st.
Nimmo's *Popular Tales*, Vol. 1, fcap. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Only a Clod, by Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret', post 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Poultry as a Meat Supply, by Editor of 'Poultry Calendar', 1/6 cl.
Reid's *Afloat in the Forest*, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
St. Clair's *Dainty Dishes*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Salesbury's *The Genera of Plants*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Sankey's *Lectures on Mental Diseases*, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Smith's *Summer in Skye*, post 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Sporting Sketches of Home & Abroad, by an Old Bushman, 7/6 cl.
Trimmer's *Flora of Norfolk*, 18mo. 6/6 cl.
Urrin's *Handy-Book of Law of Trusts*, 18mo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Vaughan's *The Way to Rest*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Virgili Maronis *Opera*, ed. by Jarrett, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Walcott's *Memorial of Rochester*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Webster's *Dramatic Collection*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Women of History, by Eminent Writers, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Young's *Flies, Fire-Engines, and Fire-Bridges*, 8vo. 24/6 cl.
Young's *The Light and Life of Men*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

ART-UNIONS.

Lord Robert Montagu's Committee on Art-Unions has an opportunity of doing a true service to Art, and to public economy in the patronage of Art. The subject is one of great importance, and one on which some part of the public has a good deal to learn. If we can assist the Committee in a few hints as to the state of the law, and enlighten the subscribers to Art-Unions by a true description of the effects of their patronage on Art, we shall be glad.

We may begin—as we trust the Committee will begin—by inquiring—(1.) What were the arguments which persuaded the Legislature to sanction the establishment of Art-Unions?—and (2.) How far have those arguments been found just? In other words, what has been found to be the practical working of the measure?

Before the passing of the "Art-Union Act," 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 48, under which these Associations are at present sanctioned and controlled, these lotteries were unknown, or all but unknown. A special authority had been granted some years previously for the disposal by lottery of Hogarth's 'March to Finchley' in favour of the Foundling Hospital. The picture was won by the Hospital, where it still remains. But this was in one sense a private transaction. Anything like a public lottery in works of art was strictly forbidden by the Act of 1802. Exceptions to this statute were, however, soon made in favour of private firms and individuals. In 1804 the Messrs. Boydell obtained a right of disposing by such means of a variety of engravings and books, including their illustrated editions of Shakespeare and Milton. In 1805 a private Act enabled Mr. Bowyer to dispose in the same manner of certain engravings, together with an illustrated edition of the 'History of England.' Lord Eldon, the Lord Chancellor in 1806, urged in defence of these two lotteries, that the first was justified under the circumstances then existing of the absence of any means of otherwise disposing of such works elsewhere; and, with regard to the second, that the work was valuable, and that it was highly desirable to have it illustrated. But the public patience was exhausted by these evasions. The moral sense of the country rose up against this revival of the old lottery nuisance under a new name; and no more special remissions of that Act in favour of Art-lotteries appear to have been made until the passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 109 (1844). This Act, which we regard as one of the most unhappy efforts of a Reformed Legislature, was, in truth, an act of indemnity. A number of societies had sprung into existence, which had been

breaking the law under a pretence of the public good, and gambling for pictures under the delusion that they were encouraging Art.

The Liverpool Art-Union was established in 1834, the London Art-Union in 1836, the Art-Union of Scotland in the same year. Within a few years afterwards several others were brought into operation. Doubts of their legality were very commonly felt and expressed. Many persons found themselves in a very awkward position,—and they applied to Parliament for an act of indemnity. With the good nature that always characterizes the House of Commons when dealing with personal rights, in opposition to sound principles of policy, the Bill was passed, and the offence covered up with a paper pardon. The question of their legality and expediency was, however, not settled, but only postponed, by the Act of 1844 and the continuing Act of the following session. In the year 1844 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into "the objects, results, and present position of Art-Unions; how far they are affected by existing laws; and what are the most expedient and practicable means to place them on a safe and permanent basis, and to render them most subservient to the improvement and to the diffusion of Art through the different classes of the community."

The Report of the Committee was presented to the House of Commons in 1846; and in the same session the Art-Unions Act was passed, and the system, which is now followed by the Art-lotteries, came into legal operation.

Now, it may be assumed (since no other assumption will bear a moment's debate) that the idea which governed the Legislature in sanctioning the establishment of Art-Unions was the patronage of good Art, not the encouragement of bad. The Committee of 1844 contemplated by such Associations the "advancement of Art, and the highest encouragement and greatest diffusion of Art, through all classes." It was supposed—very foolishly, no doubt, but it was supposed—that these ends would be attained by the distribution by ballot of pictures, sculpture, engravings, casts in metal, and other works of art. The idea of the House of Commons was, that although the principle of lotteries was bad, and had been wisely condemned by the public, and prohibited by Parliament, yet that, the state of Art being very low, and standing in need of higher encouragement than ordinary trade supplied, sound policy might be sacrificed for a time, and under legal limits, in order to attain a desirable end. We think the House was wrong in tampering with sound policy, even if the collateral good were sure to come of it; but we deny that any good whatever has come, or can come, from this violation of principle.

The encouragement of Art in every branch, especially the highest, is, the Committee state, the "object to be kept steadily in view"; and it was the sole intention of the Committee, in recommending that legislative protection be accorded to these societies, that they should supply a want, which was then thought to exist, and which could not be supplied in the ordinary way of trade. The trade in pictures they proposed to leave alone. They hoped to create a new demand by the offer of a lottery,—very much, we may assume, as an Austrian financier, who has exhausted every means of raising taxes in the ordinary method, has recourse to a lottery—inviting poor clerks and shopmen to gamble for a Castle in Transylvania. The object in view was, in fact, not so much to provide for the annual supply of pictures,—that being a legitimate affair, regulating itself by the rules of supply and demand,—as to excite an irregular and illegitimate demand. By some it was imagined that the effect of this demand would be to force upon the Art-market a higher character and class of works than had hitherto been generally produced, to raise the quality, and advance the standard of Art in whatever direction the Art-Unions might choose for the field of their operations. Can any one pretend that this expectation has been fulfilled? Is it not, in fact, abundantly proved that these patriotic legislators have been wholly deceived? Higher class of Art! Why the works of our Art-Unions are so notoriously bad, that even

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the best cannot hold their places against the odium into which the mass has fallen. We have one practical and decisive test. Would any man of taste put an Art-Union engraving on his walls?

In New York, where, if anywhere, lotteries might be invoked in favour of struggling genius, the Courts have pronounced entirely against Art-Unions. Sir Robert Peel (a true patron of Art, as well as a sound political philosopher) urged that to permit the establishment of Art-Unions would be a deviation from a recognized principle; and that their ultimate effect was not likely to promote what was valuable in Art. The time appears to have come when the House of Commons may judge from facts as to whether Sir Robert Peel was right or wrong.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

A case of considerable importance to artists and the purchasers of their works was last week decided by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood. The facts were, that, Mr. C. Lucy having painted a picture called the 'Children in the Wood,' the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* acquired the copyright in that picture, and published a chromo-lithographic print therefrom as part of the Christmas number of that paper upon the 23rd of December last. The copyright in the painting was afterwards duly registered by the proprietor of such copyright at Stationers' Hall, pursuant to the requirements of the "Copyright, Works of Art, Act, 1862." Towards the end of March the managers of the *Illustrated London News* found that pirated copies of the design of the painting in question had been extensively sold in London. Inquiries were thereupon instituted, and it was ascertained that Messrs. Geck & Moir, importers of and wholesale dealers in foreign prints and engravings, had imported and sold numbers of the copies, which were an infringement of the copyright as registered.

A bill in Chancery was thereupon filed by the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* against Messrs. Geck & Moir, whereby, amongst other things, the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be restrained from selling any copies or colourable imitations of the plaintiff's painting. Counsel thereupon moved for an injunction accordingly. On behalf of the defendants it was stated that, upon the suit being instituted, they had sent back all the pirated copies in their possession to the person in Germany from whom they received them. But the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to have such copies returned and delivered up to be cancelled. His Honour also decreed a perpetual injunction against the defendants according to the prayer of the plaintiff's bill; and directed an account to be taken of all the pirated copies sold by the defendants and of the profits made by them, and that they should pay such profits to the plaintiff. The Vice-Chancellor also directed an account to be taken of the pirated copies in the possession or power of the defendants, and that the defendants should deliver up such copies to the plaintiff to be cancelled. And lastly, that the defendants should pay the costs of the suit.

As far as we are aware, this is the first case which has come before either of the superior courts under the Act of 1862, which, for the first time, created copyright in "every original painting, drawing and photograph which shall be or shall have been made, either in the British dominions or elsewhere, and which shall not have been sold or disposed of before the commencement of this Act," that is, the 29th of July, 1862. It gives the author of such an original work, being a British subject, or resident within the dominions of the Crown, and the assigns of such author, "the sole and exclusive right of copying, engraving, reproducing and multiplying such painting or drawing and the design thereof, or of such photograph and the negative thereof, by any means, and of any size, for the term of the natural life of such author, and seven years after his death." But the Act provides for the registration of every copyright so acquired, and expressly enacts that "no proprietor of any such copyright shall be entitled to the benefit of the Act until such registration; and no action shall be sustainable, nor any penalty be recoverable,

in respect of anything done before registration." Thence the importance of every proprietor of the copyright in an "original painting, drawing or photograph," losing no time in registering such copyright as soon as possible after the completion of the work in respect of which such right is claimed. In the case to which we have called attention, by registering the copyright under the above Act it will be seen that the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* has been enabled to obtain protection against the infringement of his property quite irrespective of our disgracefully confused and inefficient Engraving Copyright Acts.

THE HON. JUDGE HARGREAVE.

Charles James Hargreave, eminent both as a lawyer and a mathematician, died at Dublin on the 23rd instant. He can hardly have been more than forty-six years of age. He was educated at University College, where he was a student in 1836-38, and from whence he graduated at the University of London: he was afterwards called to the bar, and was (1843-49) Professor of Jurisprudence in his old College. At the bar he acquired the reputation of a sound equity lawyer, and was selected as one of the Commissioners of Landed Estates in Ireland, a post which gave him the title of Judge when the Court was permanently constituted. He died of the results of brain fever, brought on, it is too much to be feared, by intense application to a mathematical subject presently to be mentioned. As a Judge he was highly respected: he was of very diminutive height; so short, indeed, that though not what would be called a dwarf, his stature might have stood in his way if he had not had a very decided force of talent and a conquering energy of character.

As long ago as 1841 Mr. Hargreave gave the Royal Society a very remarkable paper on the attraction of a fluid body: he afterwards (1848) gained the Royal Medal for a paper on differential equations. We shall not dwell on these and other proofs of mathematical success: our space will be better employed in giving a few words to the mathematical speculation which employed the last months of his life. We grieve to think that the first announcement of what must be, on any supposition, a very remarkable paper, should be made in an obituary notice.

It is well known that Abel, Rowan Hamilton, and others, are generally supposed to have settled the well-worn question of the equation of the fifth degree, or *quintic*. No doubt they have established that it is impossible to construct an algebraic function of five independent values, and five only. It has always been held that the third degree has been fully solved. Hargreave observed, what many others must have done without the thought striking out consequences, that the solution of the third degree stands on a very different footing from that of the second. In Cardan's formula, it is not a cubic which is definitively solved, but three associated cubics which have their solutions associated in a function of nine values. Following up this hint, Hargreave endeavoured to find five associated quintics, of which the roots should be associated in an expression of twenty-five values. In this he firmly believed he succeeded; and we are glad to say that the pamphlet in which his speculation is set forth has been left by him fully printed, and ready for circulation. We have not mastered the details: but we have entered into it so far as to see that the question of its accuracy or inaccuracy is one of common algebraical work. It will give the few algebraists who are fit to approach the task a tight job. The publication, to our knowledge, was delayed only by the author's desire to consult another mathematician, whose verdict was that the line struck out was very remarkable, and that, right or wrong, the publication would be very useful. Should the question be decided in his favour, his name will be a household word in algebra.

LETTERS OF MARIE-ANTOINETTE.

April 13, 1866.

You wish to know my opinion with regard to the letters which M. Feullet de Conches has re-

cently published, as being from Marie-Antoinette. No sooner did I glance over them than it struck me how little, in many respects, they were in accordance with the idea I had been led to form of Marie-Antoinette, by a patient and strict investigation of all the facts referring to the part she played during the French Revolution. I was not, therefore, surprised at the authenticity of those letters being called in question; and I feel bound to say that, after having paid due attention to the controversy to which they have given rise, I am most decidedly under the impression that they are not genuine.

LOUIS BLANC.

Paris, 21 Avril, 1866.

Monsieur le Rédacteur.—Votre numéro du 14^e du présent mois reproduit un article de l'*Allgemeine Zeitung* du 7^e, qui m'est encore inconnu, et que je vais faire venir pour y répondre. Voulez-vous bien, en attendant, me permettre d'user de votre Revue pour donner dès à présent à la feuille Allemande un formel démenti sur toutes ses assertions, sans exception aucune, attendu que, du premier paragraphe au dernier, il n'y a pas un mot de vrai! Il est bien à regretter qu'une publicité aussi estimable que la vôtre se soit faite l'écho d'une si scandaleuse calomnie. Si un pareil article eût paru dans un journal Français, j'en aurais sur le champ traduit l'auteur devant les tribunaux. Que la critique littéraire et historique discute l'authenticité de lettres appelées à entrer dans le domaine de l'histoire, l'arène est ouverte; mais on se demande quel monde, prétendu savant, peut se permettre d'abuser de la sorte des distances et de s'attaquer aussi gratuitement à l'honneur des personnes. L'article du journal Allemand tend à tromper votre religion et celle de vos lecteurs qui appartiennent à la classe la plus distinguée de votre pays,—c'est un motif de plus pour que j'aie l'honneur de vous écrire.

J'achète des autographes, Monsieur; je n'en vends pas. Ce n'est pas que je n'eusse été dans mon droit d'en céder, puisque les lettres autographes sont une propriété aliénable comme toute autre; mais enfin, dans l'espèce, tout ce qu'on a écrit est faux.

Je n'ai su l'existence de lettres de la Reine Marie-Antoinette dans les mains de M. d'Hunolstein que par la publication de son recueil. Voilà pour le premier point.

Quant à l'histoire d'une réclamation de la Bibliothèque touchant des feuilles de papier blanc de la fin du dernier siècle, arrachées à des manuscrits prêtés par elle, c'est encore une pure invention. La Bibliothèque Impériale, avec laquelle je suis d'ailleurs en bons rapports, n'a eu semblable réclamation à exercer contre personne, et un *Communiqué* officiel du Ministère de l'Intérieur a donné, à ce sujet, un formel démenti à des journaux qui avaient insinué le fait en entrefilets soigneusement anonymes. *Ab uno disce omnes*.

La feuille Allemande cite également par le menu une bizarre conversation qui aurait eu lieu entre le Directeur de la Bibliothèque, l'honorable M. Taschereau et moi, pure invention encore. J'ai l'honneur de connaître M. Taschereau, mais jamais rien de pareil ni d'approchant n'a été échangé entre nous deux. Mensonge encore une fois, destiné à colorer d'une apparence de vérité l'ensemble de la calomnie élaborée par une coterie venimeuse qui s'attaque aux plus honorables.

Le service de la Bibliothèque Impériale de Paris se fait avec une exactitude et une correction parfaites. Tout ce qui est communiqué avec déplacement est estampillé à l'huile, feuille à feuille, et vérifié à la sortie, vérifié à la rentrée, par première et dernière. J'ai eu des communications comme tous les hommes de lettres connus, mais il y a vingt-huit ans que je n'ai eu à demander des manuscrits, et jamais je n'ai, à aucune époque, consulté des documents du siècle dernier: je ne m'occupais que du XVI^e siècle et du XVII^e.

L'histoire des 17 lettres de Racine est encore une invention. Je ne sache pas que, depuis dix ans, on ait vendu, en vente publique, plus d'une lettre du grand Racine. Un élève de l'École des Chartes a imprimé quelque part que cette lettre était fautive. Je n'ai point vu la lettre, mais j'ai entendu dire qu'on a répondu à l'attaquant, qu'il

n'a pas répliqué, et qu'en définitive il est resté seul de son avis.

J'ose espérer de votre impartialité que vous voudrez bien insérer cette lettre dans votre plus prochain numéro.

Recevez, je vous prie, Monsieur, mes civilités empressées.

S. FEUILLET DE CONCHES.

ORDNANCE MAP OF ENGLAND.

Brookwood Park, Alresford, April 21, 1866.

UNDER this heading, and speaking of the new Ordnance Maps, Sir Henry James says, "to the minute accuracy of which Col. Greenwood has himself given ample testimony in the pages of the *Athenæum*." And I am enchanted to agree with Sir Henry and the Ordnance Maps whenever they agree with nature. But I cannot agree to call a hill a valley because Lyell does so. "And I must refer" Sir Henry James to nature when he talks of "the valley of the Weald as bounded by the escarpment of the chalk." The highest points of this escarpment are, on the south, Chantonbury, 814, on the north, Hollingbourn, 616. Now, the heights of "the valley bounded by the escarpment" rise at Leith Hill to 993, at Hind Head to 923, and at Crowborough to 804. And in a day or two—that is, as soon as Messrs. Spottiswoode can finish a new edition of 'Rain and Rivers'—I hope to show that these agents have cut the original single hill of the Weald into three main ridges, the central "Forest Ridge" or "Wealden Heights" being still a hill, and not a valley; that ten rivers are still at this work; that they are still forming alluviums; that Romney Marsh, the Delta of the Rother, has been growing ever since the time of the Romans; so that the Cinque Ports, Hythe and Romney, now bear sheep, not ships. Have we had an evagation of the poles and a debacle since these ports were "swarved up"? And have we had ten evagations and ten debacles, one for each of the ten valleys of the Weald Hill?

Now with regard to Sir Henry's great northern debacle, with which he so complacently forms the alluviums of the Irish, Oby, Yenisei, and Lena; all these rivers flow between 2,000 and 3,000 miles—one, the Yenisei, between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. With regard to the elephants in their alluviums, Sir Henry says, "not to speak of extinct species." Now I do not understand what he means by this, because the question concerns an extinct species of elephant, and a very distinct species too—one that could have lived in a cold climate, but could not have lived in a warm one. So that, "unfortunately for his argument," the remains of these elephants, instead of proving for Sir Henry that a warm climate existed where they lived, actually disprove it. Lyell says ('Principles,' seventh edition, page 82), "The skin of the animal was covered, first, with black bristles, thicker than horse-hair, from twelve to sixteen inches in length; secondly, with hair of a reddish brown colour, about four inches long; and, thirdly, with wool of the same colour as the hair, about an inch in length." "It is evident, then, that the mammoth, instead of being naked, like the living Indian and African elephants, was enveloped in a thick, shaggy covering of fur, probably as impenetrable to rain and cold as that of the musk ox. The species may have been fitted by nature to withstand the vicissitudes of a northern climate." Further on Lyell tells us that, in the same deposits, "Mr. Middendorf observed the trunk of a larch-tree (*Pinus larix*), the same wood as that now carried down in abundance by the Taimyr to the Arctic Sea."

The truths of Geology and of Physical Geography are as simple as they are sublime; and 'tis pity to hide them from living learners behind the double veil of two dead languages. But if teachers will use this barbarous mixture to prove their knowledge of Greek and Latin, they should take care not to disprove that knowledge. Phœbus! what a plural is Rhinoceri for Rhinoceroses! At this rate, the plural of *Sus* atque *Sacerdos* would be *Si* atque *Sacerdi*! And no one should talk of a vegetable Fauna any more than of an animal Flora.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.

A LAKE WITH TWO OUTLETS.

Castlepollard, co. Westmeath, April 23, 1866.

WHEN, a year or two ago, there was a little discussion on this subject in your columns, my friend, Dr. Battersby, of Dublin, mentioned to me Lough Lene in this neighbourhood as an exception to the general rule that no lake has two outlets. It appeared, however, that it was one of those exceptions which are said to prove the rule, since one of the outlets was subterranean, the water sinking into some of those "swallow-holes" which are so common in limestone countries, passing under a rocky hill, and breaking out in a neighbouring valley quite distinct from that in which the lake lies.

The Geological Survey of Ireland, however, having now reached this district, Mr. Dunoyer and I have just examined the lake, and having, by the kindness of Mr. Evans, of Lough Park, been supplied with a boat, have sounded it sufficiently to get a notion of the form of its bed. This lake is only one of many in this district, and an investigation into their origin would, I believe, give some interesting results. Should you be able to afford the space, perhaps you will allow me to give a few particulars respecting Lough Lene.

The main watershed of the centre of Ireland is the eastern boundary of the basin of the Shannon, separating it from that of the rivers Barrow and Nore on the south, and that of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater on the north. The line of watershed comes from the south, over the ridge of the Slieve Bloom hills, but, on their termination, traverses some low plains about Tullamore, where the ground for many miles does not rise to a greater height than 300 feet above the sea. From this the line of watershed rises very gently to Mullingar, and passing a little east of that town, then runs among hills which stretch for some miles to the north and east. These hills are very various and often abrupt in outline, though none of them rise to a greater height above the sea than about 700 feet, and it is among them and in the country about them that the lakes above alluded to occur. The largest of these are well known to anglers as the Westmeath Lakes. The whole country, however, is dotted over with them, and they are of all shapes and sizes, from mere ponds up to a length and width of three or four miles.

The hills separate the grassy undulating lands of Meath from the bog-covered flats of Longford and Roscommon, through which the Shannon and its tributaries soak on their way to Lough Ree. From those bogs others spread over the low country about Tullamore, and join on to the assemblage of bogs in King's County and Kildare, which are generally grouped under the designation of the Great Bog of Allen. The grassy country of Meath rises to the north of that to a higher and drier level; but on the western side of the hills there are many large tracts of ground not more than 200 or 250 feet above the sea. Large bogs spread on each side of the Inny river, from Lough Sheelin to Lough Derravaragh, the surface of which is 211 feet above the sea, and onwards to Lough Ree, which is only 122 feet above the sea. Lough Lene, however, is up among the hills, either on or close to the watershed. Its surface has a level of 312 feet above the sea;† it is about two and a half miles long from east to west, and about a mile broad from north to south, surrounded by limestone hills which rise from 100 to 300 feet above it, except at its two extremities. At its eastern end the ground, for a width of a quarter of a mile, does not rise more than forty or fifty feet above the lake, and this ground appears to be formed wholly of limestone gravel, making low-rounder mounds, through which a small valley winds its way and gives passage to the natural surface-outlet of the lake. This outlet runs into the Dale river, which is a tributary to the Boyne.

But the ground at the western extremity of the lake is likewise formed of gravel lying between limestone hills, and sinks to a level of not more than forty feet above that of the lake. It is not traversed, however, by any watercourse, nor is there any sign of any stream of water having run

† All the heights given are taken from the Ordnance Map.

over it from the lake, though its outer slope is steeper, and to lower ground than the outer slope of the eastern gravel mass. Both masses of gravel are parts of the "limestone gravel" which covers so much of the adjacent country.

A singular circumstance is that, about three-quarters of a mile from the eastern end of the lake, there is a little ravine through the hills on its northern side, leading into the separate valley of Fore, which drains into the Inny and the Shannon. The floor of this ravine seems to be not more than thirty feet above the water of the lake, and it is covered by pale, unctuous clay, while its sides show little cliffs of bare limestone rock, about thirty feet in height. It was evidently worn by a considerable brook, which, when it began to cut it, must have flowed at a height of some sixty or seventy feet above the present water of the lake.

It is a little west of this, just on the margin of the lake, at the foot of a rounded hill, that the "swallow-holes" are to be seen, locally called "the weirs." The water of the lake soaks down these, and, after running under the hills for more than a mile, issues in a copious stream, at a level of twenty-four feet below the surface of the lake, near the ruins of the Castle and Abbey of Fore.

The lake has a chain of rocky islets running through its centre, from E. to W., and in the course of our soundings we found that these were connected by a rocky ridge but little below the surface of the water.

This partially-drowned ridge divides the bed of the lake into two basins, the northern of which has a depth of seventy or eighty feet towards the eastern end, while the southern has a depth of fifty or sixty feet towards the western end. If this chain of islets were to be connected by a dry causeway, the lake would be divided into two, the northern of which would be drained by the present outlet over the eastern gravel barrier, while the southern would have no outlet till it accumulated a sufficient head of water to pour over the western gravel-barrier.

I think it not unlikely that we have here the traces of a former state of things, when the ridge of islets formed the watershed between an eastern and a western valley, the mouths of which were subsequently choked with drift, while the rocky barrier between them was wasted and destroyed. It would lead me too far if I were to endeavour to trace the chain of events by which these features have been produced, nor do I suppose that we have yet a sufficient knowledge of the facts to enable me to do so.

There are several other interesting localities in the district.

Three or four miles to the north of Lough Lene, embosomed among grassy hills of limestone, is the smaller but more picturesque Annagh or White Lough, which has no visible outlet; it lies, however, at the head of a valley in which there are several smaller lakes, called the Ben Loughs; and it can be shown that these were once all connected into one lake, with a much higher water level than any of them have now,—and that, much of the water having been abstracted by the opening or enlargement of subterranean outlets, its surface fell till parts of its bed became dry, the lake remaining near the head of the valley giving off a subterranean stream which passes under the surrounding hills, and breaks out at a lower level in an adjacent valley.

The gradual enlargement of such underground passages among limestone hills often produces apparent anomalies in the course of the surface-streams, and singular features in the "form of the ground," which could not be accounted for if the rock were not soluble in water.

J. BEETE JUKES.

New York, April, 1866.

From the remarks of Col. Greenwood in the *Athenæum* of March 24th, I infer that I was not sufficiently explicit in the brief note that I addressed to you on "Lakes with Two Outlets." I meant to say that two streams, each with a narrow but open channel, flow out of the lake of La Raya. In other words, if a cork were thrown into the centre of the lake, it might float, without obstruction into the Amazon, on the north, or into Lake

Titicaca on the south. The streams are not formed by the soaking of the boggy land surrounding the lake of La Raya, although receiving some water in this way; but they literally flow out of the lake. Boggy "divides," or water-partings, whence small streams flow in opposite directions, are numerous among the Andes, as well as in all mountainous countries.

The definition of "watershed" by Mr. Jukes is complete, and probably as concise as possible; but I do not discover the force of his objection to the use of the term "source of a river." Of course a river may have many sources, each one of which may be designated as a source. The only question is as to which is the source. Universal acceptance is that the source is that fountain, spring, lake or rivulet or other supply of water to a river which is furthest from its mouth. Are we to infer that Mr. Jukes would define the source of a river "that one of its sources which yields it the greatest supply of water"?

As regards "a case of two distinct streams flowing from the same lake, running in separate valleys for some miles and then uniting to form one river," I think an example is afforded in Lake Yojoa, in Honduras, C.A., a description of which is given in my 'States of Central America,' p. 96, and in Petermann's *Mittheilungen* for 1859, Part V.

E. GEO. SQUIER.

PYROTECHNICS IN ROME.

April 4, 1866.

ALTHOUGH the *Athenæum* professes to be a record of Literature, Science, and the Arts, there is a subject which appears to enter legitimately into the last-named division of its contents, of which its pages have not hitherto contained a single article. I allude to Pyrotechny; for, surely, if "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," the glorious displays which Rome has within the last four days exhibited fully prove that even squibs, crackers, and catherine-wheels, combined with artistic effect, can leave impressions on the mind which can never be effaced. We have had three illuminations, differing from each other completely in style and character.

On Easter Eve the Coliseum was lit up with Bengal lights. This had a most strange effect, and as the moon was at the full, and shining most brilliantly, it seemed scarcely to be in keeping to outrage Nature and Antique Art by such a display of the results of modern chemistry. As, however, everything at Rome has a symbolical interpretation, I suppose it was intended as a glorification of the Paganism of the old city.

On the evening of Easter Sunday, St. Peter's (which in the morning had witnessed the most gorgeous of all the ceremonies which a church has ever conceived, and the most consummate artist arranged—for much of it was, I believe, designed by Michael Angelo himself) was illuminated in a manner which seemed almost miraculous. Preferring to witness the display from the Pincian Hill, to being subjected to the crush in the Piazza S. Pietro itself, we did not reach the terrace on the former eminence until dusk had set in, when we found the whole of the church, and the adjoining colonnades, already lit up, standing out against the leaden sky behind it in a softened, golden light, produced by about 5,000 small paper lanterns. Amongst these lights, however, especially in different parts of the dome, we noticed several small bright lights moving above, and at length, as if by magic, and in much less time than it has taken to write this short notice, the entire building shone forth in brilliant light of burnished gold, the cross at the top forming a perfect blaze. The arrangements for effecting this in so instantaneous a manner are most perfect, not fewer than four hundred men being employed, the latter illumination being produced by nearly a thousand cups, in which turpentine and oil are burned. I know not by whom this illumination was first conceived, but it forms a fitting glorification of the Church, after all the ceremonies of the preceding week.

The third illumination was to have taken place on Easter Monday; but a fierce *sirocco* set in (which gave me the rheumatism), and it was deferred till the following evening. It is the artistic arrangement

of this display which has called forth this letter, as well worthy of imitation in our own country, when such exhibitions are required on a large scale. With us a certain number of set designs or figures are prepared, independent of each other, and generally of a moderate size; but here a large space was covered with designs, producing a *tout-ensemble* very beautiful to behold. This display takes place in the public grounds on the east side of the Piazza del Popolo, the western half of which was surrounded by raised seats, the populace occupying the centre of the space.

The eastern side rises very rapidly to a terrace of considerable height, which is reached by a zigzag path, which afforded several successive stations for portions of the display, in the middle of the hill. The terrace itself was surmounted by a gigantic framework, representing a temple, with a large central and two smaller side domes, and four minarets. This framework was arranged with much architectural skill,† and painted white, for an object to be presently noticed. The sudden illumination of this temple in silver light, with red bands, and with a cornice of gold beneath the dome, formed the commencement of the display. This was succeeded by the burning of pale green and red Bengal lights, the effect of the former of which upon the trees of the garden, and upon the whitened framework of the temple, was almost magical. Then came the illumination of a series of gigantic revolving catherine-wheels, arranged symmetrically; then a similar series of revolving cones of different coloured lights; then a number of semi-circular frames, fixed symmetrically on different portions of the parapets of the ascending walks, discharging spokes of golden rays; all this being accompanied or separated by flights of rockets and other brilliant meteors. Then came a dedicatory inscription, *PIO. IX. PONT. MAX. S. P. Q. R.*, in golden letters, with a gorgeous framework of light; and the whole terminated with a most effective illumination of the entire Piazza, with red lights placed at the top of poles all round the circular space, which was lighted by means of darting serpents from the Egyptian column in the centre of the Piazza. This was most cleverly managed, and arranged in such a manner that at first only each alternate burner was lighted, and as the first set was beginning to fade, a second illumination of the remaining lights took place, so as to enable the dense mass of spectators to disperse at their ease. The people behaved extremely well, the ground being kept by a regiment of pontifical foot-soldiers, whose band, and that of the *Gendarmi Pontificali*, occupying the adjoining barracks, served to fill up the time preceding the display, which was over by half-past eight, occupying nearly an hour for the illumination itself. Following up the symbolical idea of these illuminations, this last display doubtless was intended as a glorification of the Civil condition of Rome.

J. O. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Palestine Exploration Committee held a meeting last week in the Jerusalem Chamber, the Archbishop of York in the chair. The results of the preliminary surveys and explorations were considered; and as it appeared to be the opinion of those present—many of whom were familiar with the Holy Land personally—that these results are encouraging, and in some respects valuable, it was resolved to make a new and enlarged appeal to the public for support. Capt. Wilson will arrive in three or four weeks; when a general report will be drawn up and a public meeting convened. Meantime it is desired that sub-committees should be formed in such towns as Dublin, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Leamington, Leeds and Brighton. A working-committee was appointed, of which the following gentlemen are members:—The Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr.

† The several divisions of the temple were supported by very strong uprights, each formed of four scaffold-poles fastened together (forming a square) by small transverse bars, each upright thus forming a ladder to the summit. This is, in fact, the usual manner of making the ladders for building purposes.

Morrison, M.P., Mr. John Murray, Dr. William Smith, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, and of course Mr. George Grove, the Secretary. The headquarters of the Committee will in future be at the Asiatic Society.

We remind our readers that the second *Conversazione* for the present season of the President of the Royal Society will take place, at Burlington House, this evening (Saturday).

The May exhibition of flowers at the Royal Horticultural Society will take place on Thursday, next week, May 3.

Mr. Beresford Hope, President of the Architectural Exhibition Society, has issued cards for an evening reception on Tuesday next, May 1.

A public meeting in support of the Association for the Blind will be held in St. James's Hall, May 15th. The Archbishop of York will preside, and many of Miss Gilbert's influential friends will address the meeting. A stall will be furnished with the works of the blind, and the articles sold for the benefit of the institution.

The Rev. R. P. Graves, the brother of the new Bishop of Limerick, has, we are informed, undertaken to prepare a Life of the late Sir W. Rowan Hamilton. As usual in such cases, he invites the communication of correspondence, which he engages to return. His address is 60, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Mr. Bennett is about to publish 'The Oberland and its Glaciers explored and illustrated with Ice-Axe and Camera,' by H. B. George; with illustrations of Alpine scenery and phenomena, taken by Mr. E. Edwards.

It is proposed to have two more exhibitions of Portraits similar to that now so attractive to the public at Kensington. There would be great advantage in having a second exhibition representative portraiture in this country until so late as the period of the French Revolution, including among its less recent items such works of whatever origin as may not have been obtainable for the present occasion, and the completion of the representative gatherings of pictures by the later masters now before us—Sir G. Kneller, James Gandy, Dobson (who is now insufficiently represented), and others. Some of the scarce portraits of Cooke (who repaired the Cartoons) would be interesting; also the portraits by John Riley (a capital head-painter), Medina, Laroche, G. Smitz, W. Gandy (a pupil of his father, who was taught by Vandyke, not of Smitz, as Walpole says), Woolaston, Shmutz, Dahl, Jervas (the friend of Pope, translator of 'Don Quixote'). We might even get the fan that Pope himself painted and gave to Martha Blount (which Reynolds bought and lost), also examples by Richardson, Hill and Hudson,—a period of decline, it is true, but still worthy of study. The third period might well begin with Reynolds, and include Gainsborough, to the most recently deceased portrait-painters. Of Reynolds's works alone there would be enough for a large gallery.

Mr. Keyworth, sculptor, has been commissioned by the Leeds Municipal Council to execute four colossal stone lions for the esplanade in front of the new Town Hall.

In the discussions that are now going on about the Law Courts competition, few realize sufficiently the magnitude of the plans, or the extreme difficulty which any judges will have in comparing many sets of plans of such intricacy as are involved in the matter. The recent decision of the House of Commons, by which the number of competitors was increased, will be unfortunate if no limit is imposed. We cannot expect our best architects to spend so much time in working out such details as are really necessary, if there is to be a general scramble. Now-a-days, the first question of an invited competitor is, "With whom am I to compete?" If the answer indicates that no reasonable care has been taken to match able men, the most promising antagonists simply leave the field, so that the British public, which cannot hire an architect as a cabman may be hired, has to do the best it can. When men talk of discovering merit by having large competitions, they do but show the continued

existence of that queer, old-fashioned delusion which lauds the "self-taught," meaning thereby mushroom genius, whose inspiration has come without labour and experience. Another source of this mistake is in the belief that architects have done their work when some nice drawings are made. An unpleasant illustration to the contrary was found at the Foreign Office competition, when it turned out that the first prize-holder was unable to execute his own composition. What is really wanted is a selection of men who are competent not only to make a good general design, but also to execute details well, and, more, to manage all those necessary though prosaic parts of their work which are included in the management of the mere business it involves. Possession of such qualities can only be proved by practice and reputation.

Mr. Joseph Nash, whose pictures of English interiors are so well known, is now engaged at Claremont in painting, on the spot, a picture of the chamber in which the late ex-Queen Amélie died. The work is commissioned by surviving members of the ex-Royal family.

The Northumberland is launched, after much additional cost and labour, and much ingenious speculation concerning her stoppage on the ways. But, among the causes assigned, the true one has been, in most instances, overlooked; and, now that the excitement is over, measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the mischance in any future launch. It was a mistake to plate the big ship while on the stocks; for her weight was thereby enormously increased, and, what is of more importance, such a muddle was made of her magnetism that, without extraordinary precautions, her compasses will be little better than useless. It is well known to the Admiralty, for they were assured of the fact some time ago by the Royal Society, that a ship should never be plated with her head in the same direction in which she was built; that she should first be launched, and her head placed in the contrary direction, and then her armour plates may be put on. This is the only way as yet known by which the permanent magnetism of an iron ship can be reduced to a manageable quantity; the whole theory of the question and the practice to be followed are duly set forth in the *Philosophical Transactions*, so that it seems not unreasonable to inquire who is responsible for the neglect of the proper precautions. Moreover, there was experience which might have been profited by; for the same neglect prevailed in the building of the Minotaur, and the muddle of her permanent magnetism was such that, when ready for sea, her compasses were found to be eight points wrong. There needs but a small acquaintance with navigation to enable any one to foresee what would be the result of a cruise in the Channel, or indeed in any sea, with compasses whose directive power was so markedly neutralized. Is it transgressing the limits to ask that the mistake be not repeated? When the armour-plated battery *Pervenez* was built in the Thames for the Russian Government, they sent over a scientific officer to superintend the work; and he, being well acquainted with all that the Royal Society had published on the subject, took care to have the battery plated after it was launched, and with its head placed in the reverse direction to that it had while on the stocks.

Dr. Percy's Report on the warming, ventilating and lighting of the Houses of Parliament has just been published. It is clear and concise, in which it exhibits the essentials of a public document. The arrangements for ventilation appear to be as perfect as the present state of mechanical science will admit of; and if honourable members complain, it is because, as Dr. Percy shows, they take their own feelings as the standard, instead of regarding the laws of Nature. With an unlimited supply of air, Parliament should never be drowy. On the night that the Electoral Franchise Bill was introduced, about 1,500,000 cubic feet of air passed through the House of Commons every hour, heated to a comfortable temperature. There are hundreds of air-courses throughout the building, and air-valves, and huge horizontal smoke-flues, with hundreds of chimneys, besides fifteen miles of steam-pipes, with about 1,200 stop-cocks and valves, and "a

multitude of holes and crannies as intricate and tortuous as the windings of a rabbit-warren." The consumption of gas, including the entire building, is 12,000,000 cubic feet annually, the cost of which amounts to 3,500*l*.

On Sunday last, there died, at Plymouth, a literary Pole of great ability—Col. Krystyn Lach-Szyrma. Before the War of Independence, he held the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Warsaw; he distinguished himself in the war by military services; and, after his retirement to England, resumed his studies in literature and science. Many of our English classics were first made known to his countrymen by Col. Szyrma.

An important decision has been come to by a Committee of the House of Lords, which affects the threatened increase of gas-works in this metropolis. The Imperial Gas Company applied for power to purchase the extent of 100 acres of land by agreement. The parochial vestries opposed the request, and have procured the rejection of the Bill. Nobody supposes that this or any other metropolitan gas company can require a hundred acres for the manufacture of gas; accordingly it appears that the practice of certain railway companies in acquiring land has been attempted to be imitated by the gas companies who may desire to engage in great building speculations.

Sir George Grey stated in the House of Commons on the 20th instant, that, as it had been found impossible to induce local authorities to enforce the law with regard to the smoke nuisance in towns, a Bill is now in preparation to compel observance of what is so important to public health, and, we may add, to architectural effect in this country. As it is feasible to prevent the emission of smoke, and economical to consume it, we trust something will be done to check an evil that has made it almost impossible for a man to sit out of doors in any great English town. As it now is, we hurry from point to point in the cities, and never willingly appear in the open air. Our balconies, house-tops, yards,—as what might be town gardens are rightly called,—are made useless by the universal presence of wasted carbon. This shutting up is affecting the social character of townsmen, and has reached such a pitch as to be of the gravest importance. There is no hope for good architecture while the abomination is endured.

The inhabitants of Campden Hill, Brompton, Kensington, Chelsea and Fulham, are in arms and, we believe, prepared to oppose the employment of two monster brick-kilns that are now nearly, if not quite, complete in the once market-gardens near Earl's Court and the South Kensington Museum. It will provoke no wonder that such should be the case when we add that the kilns in question comprise two enormous chimney-stalks, at the base of which are radially placed twenty-four large furnaces, twelve to each, for burning the bricks that are intended for use in the many miles of tunnels and other works of the Inner Circle Railway; to this spot the contractors propose, as we are informed, to bring all the brick-earth that may be required for the purpose, from various parts of their undertaking, and there burn it.

At the meeting of the Royal Society last week, a letter was read from Carl E. von Baer, one of the Foreign Members, announcing the discovery, by a Samoyed, of another mammoth in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia. The place of this interesting find is described as in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Tas, or Tax, the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi; and as the animal was but partially exposed, and had its skin and hair complete when first seen, in 1864, it is hoped that but little change may have taken place in its condition on the arrival of the naturalist sent by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg to make an examination. It is fortunate that Mr. F. Schmidt, appointed for this errand, is also a paleontologist; for should the circumstances prove favourable, we shall have, in due time, a trustworthy description of the locality, of the external appearance of the mammoth, and, in all probability, of the contents of its stomach—which particulars will turn to good account in paleontological science. Meanwhile, a detailed Report of the discovery is in the press, and will

shortly be distributed. When followed by Mr. Schmidt's Report, the naturalists of Europe will have a better opportunity than any yet afforded them of forming a conclusion as to the nature and habits of the Siberian mammoth; and in one particular, namely, change of climate, the subject is one of especial interest for physical science. The former discovery of a mammoth in Arctic Siberia took place at the beginning of the present century, near the sea-shore at the mouth of the great river Lena. It was not heard of by any naturalist until 1806, when Mr. Michael Adams travelled to the spot from Yakoutsk, but found nothing left but the skeleton, a portion of the skin, and about a pound of the bristles. The tusks, flesh, and other portions had been carried off by the natives or devoured by wild animals. We are informed that the natives of that hyperborean region regard the mammoth as an animal not extinct, but fond of burrowing, and that on exposure to the air it immediately dies.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, April 23, at 5, Pall Mall East, close to the National Gallery, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Pettie—F. Hardy—John Faed—Henriette Browne—Frère—Ruiper—Brillouin—Lidderdale, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The *Cherubs Floating in the Air*—Shakespeare and his Creations, "Hamlet," "Ariel," and "Machet"—and the Modern Delphic Oracle, J. H. Pepper and T. Tobin joint inventors.—The Lady of the Lake, new Musical Entertainment, by Henri Drayton, Esq., assisted by Mrs. Henri Drayton and the Vocal Quartette Union.—Prestidigitatorial Magic, by Mr. J. Matthews—Dugwar's Indian Fête—Lectures and other Entertainments.—Admission 1*s*. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

MR. D. D. HOME, renowned in Europe and America as a Spiritualist, has consented to repeat his READINGS OF POETRY and HUMOUR, which were given with so much success in America, at Willis's Rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.—Stalls, 5*s*.; Unreserved Seats, 3*s*.; Back Seats, 2*s*.—Tickets and Programmes at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 19.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On the Mysteries of Numbers alluded to by Fermat,' by the Lord Chief Baron.—'On the Burs Fabricii,' by Dr. Davy.—'Researches on Gun-Cotton'—First Memoir: 'On the Manufacture and Composition of Gun-Cotton,' by Prof. Abel.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 23.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The President announced that more favourable accounts had been received of the expedition into the interior of Australia, under the leadership of Mr. McIntyre, in search of remains of Dr. Leichhardt's party. The search expedition had suffered much through the severe drought of the past year, and had lost all its horses in the neighbourhood of Cooper's Creek; but the camels were preserved, and the losses had not prevented the party from continuing its march towards the north-west. The Council of the Society had subscribed 200*l*., and Her Majesty the Queen 100*l*. towards the expedition, and it had been munificently supported by the legislatures of several of the Australian colonies.—The papers read were: 'A Description of Pekin,' by Mr. W. Lockhart.—'Notes on the Peninsula of Sinai,' by the Rev. F. W. Holland.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 25.—The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected as Council and Officers: *President*, The Lord Bishop of St. David's; *Vice-Presidents*, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Clarendon, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Sir J. Boileau, Bart., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, H. Fox

Talbot, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and J. Hogg.—The following were elected as *Ordinary Members*: Messrs. H. Joula, A. Rivington, H. Blackburn, E. Deutsch, E. H. Baverstock, E. W. Brabrook, and Rev. J. H. Blunt, M.A.; and as *Honorary Members*, Sir F. Madden, and C. Lassen; Council, W. A. T. Amburst, Rev. Prof. Babington, Sir P. Colquhoun, T. Greenwood, N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, Rev. T. Hugo, J. Hunt, C. M. Ingleby, E. Levien, R. H. Major, C. T. Newton, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., Rev. E. Schnadhorst, J. G. Teed, W. S. W. Vaux and Rev. M. E. C. Walcott; *Treasurer*, J. G. Teed; *Auditors*, H. Willoughby and E. Foss; *Librarian*, N. E. S. A. Hamilton; *Foreign Secretary*, J. Hunt; *Secretary*, W. S. W. Vaux; *Clerk*, Mr. Ayres; *Collector*, Mr. G. A. Stretton.

NUMISMATIC.—April 19.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. C. Coote and G. E. Swithenbank were elected Members of the Society.—Mr. Smallfield exhibited a medal of the late President Lincoln in tin, to be issued in bronze by the American Numismatic Society of New York; copies, at 11. 10s. each, can be had at Messrs. Stevens's, 17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Mr. J. Broun exhibited casts of a penny of Edward the Confessor, recently found at Salisbury. It is of interest, as having been struck in that town.—Mr. Webster exhibited an angel of Henry the Eighth, with countermark of the arms of Zealand.—Mr. Madden read a communication from George Sim, Esq., respecting a find of 141 pennies of Edward the First and Second at Keir, in the county of Dumfries.—Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by Mr. J. F. Neck, 'On some Unpublished Half-Crowns of Charles the First.'—Mr. Williams read a paper, by himself, entitled 'Explanation of a Table of the Japanese Nen Go, with Additional Tables to facilitate its Use.'—Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by Mr. J. Evans, 'On a Hoard of Roman Coins found in the Mendip Hills.' They were 412 in number, and were chiefly of the Constantine family. The most remarkable feature connected with them is their singularly fine preservation.

LINNEAN.—April 19.—G. Benthams, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Robinson was elected a Fellow.—Sir C. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a cone of *Wellingtonia gigantea*, produced last autumn, with several others, at Great Barton, Suffolk, on a tree planted only two years before, and now scarcely three feet high. Sir Charles had not been able to find male flowers on any plant of the same species at Barton.—Mr. S. Gurney exhibited several eggs of the Emen, laid within the last few weeks, and stated that the male bird was at present sitting on a considerable number. One of the eggs now exhibited was remarkable for its large size, bright green colour, and smooth surface. This egg had been deposited at an interval of three days, instead of four, which was stated to be the usual period.—The following papers were read:—'Notes on the structure of Myrtaceae,' by Mr. G. Benthams.—'On the structure of Indigofera, as apparently affording facilities for the intercrossing of distinct flowers,' by the Rev. G. Henslow, M.A.—'List of Diurnal Lepidoptera, recently collected by Mr. Whiteley in Hakodadi, N. Japan,' by Mr. A. G. Butler.

CHEMICAL.—April 19.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. C. Stevens was admitted a Fellow, and the under-mentioned were elected:—Messrs. J. T. Brown, J. Gale, W. Huggon, J. Richardson and W. M. Watts. The names of several candidates were read for the first time.—The President read the by-law referring to the election of Honorary and Foreign Members, and, on the part of the Council, proposed the admission of Prof. Rammelsberg, Dr. W. Gibbs and Prof. Weltzien as Honorary Members.—The Secretary read a communication from Drs. Stenhouse and Müller, 'On Picric Ether,' which the authors obtained by the action of iodide of ethyl upon the picrate of silver. Short notes on the formation, by similar processes, of the Chrysammic and Styphnic Ethers were communicated by Dr. Stenhouse, who exhibited some magnificent specimens of these

bodies.—Prof. G. C. Foster delivered a lecture, 'On the Thermal Phenomena of Chemical Action,' which embraced a critical notice of the researches in this branch of physics extending over a period of nearly a century. The Calorimeters of Lavoisier, Favre and Silbermann, Raoult and others, were described, and the general laws enunciated by their use fully stated. Certain anomalies observed in the amount of heat given out during the combustion of bisulphide of carbon, turpentine and its isomeric hydrocarbons, &c. were pointed out, as well as some interesting thermal considerations regarding the elements, phosphorus, sulphur and carbon, in their several allotropic conditions.—Dr. Williamson advocated the use of the term "total heat" as a better and more truthful expression of what is now commonly understood by "specific heat," and recommended the institution of experiments with the calorimeter at the lowest possible temperatures.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 13.—'On the Synthesis and Production of Organic Substances by Artificial Means, and the Applications which some of them receive in Manufactures' (Cantor Lecture), by Dr. F. C. Calvert. Lecture I. 'On the Synthesis of Organic Substances.'

April 18.—Prof. Owen in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Diseases of Meat as affecting the Health of the People,' by Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Actuaries, 7.—'Construction of Tables of Mortality,' Mr. Woodhouse.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture.
- Anthropological, 8.—'Hindic Neurology,' Major Owen; 'Living Microcephale,' Dr. J. Shortt; 'Sædi Fugu,' Mr. Sælon; 'Fecundity of Negro Women,' Mr. Walker.
- Engineers, 8.—'Flow of Water off the Ground,' 'Water-Supply of Paris,' Mr. Bunnell.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'National Standards for Gas,' Mr. Glover.
- Literature, 81.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ethnology,' Prof. Huxley.
- Chemical, 8.—'Pyrophosphoric Acid,' Dr. Gladstone; 'Triassic Phosphate,' &c., Mr. R. Warington.
- Linnean, 8.—'Cranial and Dental Characters of Hyæna,' Mr. Busk; 'Recent British Ostreae,' Mr. Brady; 'Odolites of Fish, their Value in verifying Species,' Mr. Higgins.
- Antiquaries, 81.
- Royal, 81.
- FRI. Archaeological Institute, 4.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Substitutes for Gunpowder,' Prof. Abel.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Artificial Aromatic Substances' (Cantor Lecture), Dr. Grace Calvert.
- Philological, 8.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ethnology,' Prof. Huxley.

FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

WE have not seen at this Gallery for many years past so interesting an Exhibition as the present. There are signs of improvement almost everywhere; not great signs, it is true, but unmistakable proofs of progress in the right direction, that is, towards Intellectual, and from what may be called Manufacturing Art—exercise in which cannot but increase the power of the practitioners, and elevate not only their own tastes, but those of their "patrons." The manufacture of furniture drawings, such as have no significance in their subjects, no beauty either as translated from Nature or developed from Art, or in technical triumphs of colour, is still too common here, as elsewhere, and always will be so until it is thoroughly understood that the person who cannot impart to his work one or other of the qualities that are in question, to be obtained only by mental exertion, is no artist, and had better be employed otherwise than in painting sketches that are not studies, pictures that have no design.

It may be one of the signs of progress that the sound painters here are accompanied by one or two who obviously fail to see that Art, if it is not subtle, should be at least refined and solid in technical matters. A picture may have no end of bright pigments expended upon it, yet be coarse and crude for lack of that power in Art which never fails to make harmony, whether the key employed be a high or a low one. For example, no painting is more unfortunately prominent by means of its colouring, none more unsound in its drawing and modelling, than Mr. Jopling's *Ching-a-ring-a-ring-Ching* (No. 79),—a half-length of a girl, wearing

a blue Japanese silk dress. This picture lacks all that subtle perception might give of the beauty of the gorgeously-embroidered dress; it represents a girl, whose face is but indifferently modelled, wearing head-ornaments that are not modelled at all, and holding cymbals, to which is applied a glaring red string. The crudity of the colour in this picture would play a Japanese outright by means of its unmitigated blue and tawdry, inharmonious embroideries. No distance that the spectator can remove himself, either here or elsewhere, will reduce the violence of this picture to anything like Art. A much better, because less pretending and comparatively soundly-executed, picture is No. 152, "*Jerusalem y^e Golden*,"—a young lady at a pianoforte. Here there is really nothing but sentimentality in the expression, redeemed by a cleverly-handled figure.—A valuable and less pretending work than the above appears in Mr. W. K. Keeling's *Hypochondriac* (83), representing a sickly Spaniard, who feels his own pulse, and is miserable; the execution is a little thin, but the colour modest, the drawing fair.—Far better, probably the best figure-picture in the Gallery, is Mr. G. Bach's *Derotien* (32),—a half-length of a girl,—noteworthy for its silvery purple tints, harmonious arrangement, and good modelling; the expression very good, and rendered with much feeling. "*Homless*" (241), by the same, is not without real pathos.

Among the valuable landscapes are Mr. Maplestone's *Changing the Pastures* (9), Mrs. Duffield's *At Albany* (11), with flowers in front, Mr. Whymper's *Hindhead* (31),—a capital drawing, not very solid, but large in style (see also the excellent *River Tees at Wycliffe* (211), by the same,—a sober, well-considered drawing),—Mr. Penson's *Llanf-hangel* (39), an old town,—angular in treatment throughout, but very bright and solid,—Mr. Deane's *Canareggio, Venice* (53),—a good picture with an uninteresting sky,—Mr. Reed's *Craig-cum-Buchan* (57),—of which a grander and more characteristic view might have been found.—Mr. Shalders's *Wensleydale* (75) is a little painty and artificial in respect to a certain chalkiness in the greys, and rather apparently than really finished; nevertheless, a fine, fresh and airy drawing.—Mr. M'Kewan's *Valley of Desolation* (104) might be more solid, is nicely wrought,—a little feverish in colour. See also 192, *Knole Park*, by the same,—a manly drawing.—Mr. Campion's *Chillon* (170), with all its peculiarly offensive paintiness, scene-like trickiness, is large in style and telling, because the painter had a good general conception of his subject; many a stage scene surpasses it even in these good qualities.—Mr. Mogford's *A Solitude, on the Yorkshire Coast* (218),—sunset shadows creeping up a sandstone cliff from the sea, and the moon rising,—has materials that are not very novel, but admirably treated by him.—Mr. Shalders's *Tees, near Greta Bridge* (234),—a fine large transcript of a noble subject, a shallow valley and rounded hills; the atmospheric effect is studied with great feeling.—Mr. D'Egville's *Santa Maria del Orto, Venice* (252),—a fine grey drawing, in a style that has become rather hackneyed; the sea and air excellent. *The Lake of Lucerne, Morning* (297), by the same, is commendable for colour and solidity.—Mr. J. Fahey's *At Bootle, Cumberland* (12), the rocky bed of a stream and trees; a brisk, crisp sketch, and other pictures, are capital works by an accomplished painter.

In point of Art, no pictures here surpass, or even equal, those of Mr. Hine, among which the most noteworthy are *Winchester* (46), rich in silvery tones, very solid and delicate,—*Rye* (87), a charming drawing. *Chalk Cliffs, Holywell, Eastbourne* (174), is exquisite, the best of the artist's works: observe the tender feeling for light, the breadth, sobriety and thorough delicacy of the whole; likewise the perfect solidity this drawing shows. *On the Beach, Littlehampton* (325), shows more light and is inferior only to the last.—Mr. Sutcliffe is another admirable painter. His *Heavy Sea, Fife Cliffs* (145), has been studied with extraordinary care. *A Grey Evening, Dockray* (146),—a leaden mystery of atmosphere perfectly expressed in colour; some good rock-drawing in front: see also *Showers, Honister Pass* (198), the work of a cunning hand

and peculiar taste. *Whitby Harbour* (285)—a sunset effect, of exquisite quality—is worthy of the most attentive study by those who love Nature and know her ways.—Mr. E. G. Warren's pictures contrast with these very strangely; he paints in a beautiful and faithful manner one of the most charming of English subjects, beech-trees in sunlight, he has done so for several years: those now before us are mannered. Mr. Warren can do better than to supply a demand that will ruin him in the end.—Mr. L. Haghe's *Salle du Franc, Bruges* (10), makes the place loftier than it is, and so destroys its character; a good drawing otherwise.—Mr. C. Werner's oriental drawings are false in all technical qualities: see *Cairo* (42), *Cairo, Entrance to the Great Bazaar* (189), which looks as if it had been cut in cork. As these drawings are untrue to local colour, they are less valuable in Art than photographs would be, and infinitely below them in fidelity.—Mrs. Harrison's *Roses* (163) are deliciously fresh and admirably modelled; the background is inferior.—Mr. Deane is only unfortunate in the *Sala del Albergo, Venice* (222), because he has made Tintoretto's picture quite as solid as the actual furniture in the foreground; the picture is admirably reproduced—perhaps a little too hot.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

TO-DAY (Saturday) the private view of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours will take place; on Monday next the Gallery will be opened to the public.

The private view of French and Flemish pictures (French Exhibition) will take place at 120, Pall Mall, on the 5th of May; the Gallery will be opened to the public on the 7th of that month.

Mr. Madox Brown has just completed two pictures, not for the forthcoming Exhibition of the Royal Academy; these are entitled 'The Coat of many Colours' and 'The Nosegay.'

The new hotel in Holborn is more effective in its bulk than in its architectural merit. Prominently placed, and of such extent as to have a second front in Lincoln's Inn Fields, its great pretensions, and the cost of supporting them, call for special remark. Although far excelling what was practicable in its way ten years ago, and commendable in many points, the design lacks significance as a whole no less than in detail. Among its monster fellows, the Inns of Court Hotel has the highest decorative pretensions. Inferior to the Langham Hotel in position, it is also inferior in dignity and in the expression of that sense of size which is proper to able architects. The Charing Cross Hotel, which turns its best side to a narrow street, lacks grace and character—giving disposition of masses in the great façade, which, although on one of the best sites for display, is overpowered by an enormous grille. The Inns of Court Hotel is in the Neo-Italian style, as modified by Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson, and has for peculiarities, first, that a narrow street separates the plan into unequal parts; and, secondly, the existence of a glass-roofed inner court. The former is not wholly a disadvantage; the latter is by no means wholly acceptable in the stifling atmosphere of London. The Holborn front is divided by stories of varying heights, of which no one, however, dominates so as to give character to the whole. This defect in expression is manifest throughout—e.g. the pilasters, whose significance is in bearing the cornice above the lowest range of windows, exhibit all the vices of their style, and none of that grace in proportion without which it is sought in Art. As this last defect appears in the detail in question, so it is in the entire design; and to the eye these pilasters are equal all the way up. Want of expression appears again in the panelled outer pilasters of the base; the sides of these panels are elaborately moulded, but in such a manner that the great cost of workmanship is unproductive of beauty or "effect." Their centres are vermiculated in a detestable fashion, which shows the idleness of architects, who will not invent a beautiful surface-enrichment in place of such wretched stone-cutter's folly. The "cushions" of the capitals of the pilasters are merely bulging panels, so

that they look squeezed out by the superstructure, which is, however, only the cornice and a queer sort of antefixæ, such as the Greeks used for the lower ends of tile-ridges,—probably the most meaningless decoration that could be placed over a pilaster. The sculptures over the doorway are outrageously foolish, mere waste.

We have never seen so striking an illustration of the great benefit to be expected from the use of colour-decorations to churches or other interiors as that which is now complete in Christ Church, Westminster,—a large place of worship built some years since by Mr. Poynter, at the corner of Broadway and Victoria Street. Mr. J. P. Seddon has effected an astonishing improvement in this matter by the introduction of bright and yet sober colouring to the whole of the interior in question, disposed in broad masses and in elegant forms, the prevalent tints being chocolate, yellow, green and buff, with deep red. The east end, which is pentagonal, is enriched, above the altar, by an arcade of small shafts, and arches beneath the windows; the wall behind this is alternately painted red and deep blue; from the cross on the wall above the table proceed scrolls of bold foliage to fill the spaces included by the arcade; all the mouldings of the arcade and the shafts themselves have been picked out with spiral lines of colour; between the windows is a sort of dado—enriched with geometrical patterns; higher, the decorations consist of courses marked in red upon the wall of buff, and filled by well-designed sprays of conventionalized foliage.

Mr. E. H. Martineau, for Mr. Bonham Carter has caused works of restoration to be carried on in the old church of Hardham, Pulborough, Sussex. This edifice comprises only the ordinary oblong nave and square chancel which prevail in such cases, and was originally Norman; into the masonry Roman tiles have been worked; the chancel arch is round, without mouldings; some of the windows are insertions of the thirteenth century. The new works are for the most part external, and comprise roof repairs, a new bell-cote over the chancel arch, and a north porch. Internal repairs led to the removal of whitewash from the walls. A few days since, in the chancel, a piece of the wash flaked off and discovered a naked female figure painted on the surface below, and probably intended to represent Eve. Other portions of the walls were then tried, and similar results proved that the whole interior was originally covered with paintings. At present there has not been time sufficient to lay bare more than a quarter of the surface of the south side of the nave; this, however, is enough to show that the whitewash hid a series of subjects, divided into compartments by horizontal and vertical lines, painted all round the church. Unfortunately, many of these panels are very indistinct; others can be clearly made out; one contains the figure of a man borne upwards by two angels with long, pointed wings: each of the angels has a nimbus; the sky is represented by wavy lines. Elsewhere, 'The Nativity' appears. The pictures are in temper on a thin coat of plaster over the stone; the colours employed are exclusively red, chocolate and yellow. Inscriptions appear in white letters on the dark horizontal bands which divide the compartments. Further removal of the whitewash will doubtless reveal the original decorations of the church. We trust it will not again be hidden, but rather allowed to remain as a curious relic of times when the forefathers of many who now worship at Hardham sat where their descendants sit. Mere whitewash is desolation.

Messrs. Marion, Son & Co., Soho Square, have sent us some examples of their photographic copies from transcripts of old masters' pictures and "Views in Switzerland." The latter, so far as we here see, are of very unequal quality and interest. 'The Upper Glacier of the Grindewald' is a good representation of the subject; 'The Panorama of Thun,' on the contrary, is dismal to look at; 'The Lower Fall of the Reichenbach' is capital: these are the photographs of Mr. W. England. As to the photographs from transcripts of old masters' pictures, few things will be more acceptable to those who desire memoranda of famous paintings than those which Messrs. Marion, Son & Co. publish. Among

them are the Madonna di San Sisto, by Raphael the Christ of Conegliano, by J. Bellini, both in the Gallery at Dresden. It is to be lamented, however, that the lithographs of the well-known 'Dresden Gallery' have been the originals of these photographs, instead of, for example, one of the magnificent engravings that have been taken from the "Madonna" in question. Capital photographs direct from Juanes's picture, 'St. Stephen proclaiming the Gospel,' Valasquez's 'Tipplers,' and others by Murillo, in the Royal Museum, Madrid, are more acceptable than those above referred to.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE, Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY of CAMBRIDGE—HEER MOLQUE'S FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Ladies Patronesses.

Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.	Lady E. St. Aubyn.
Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle.	Lady Audrey Townshend.
Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.	Mrs. Lady Anstruther.
The Dowager Marchioness Townshend.	Lady Wallace.
The Marchioness Townshend.	Lady Dacres.
The Countess de Grey.	Baroness Mayor de Rothschild.
Lady Victoria Kerr.	Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild.
Lady Mary C. Nisbet Hamilton.	Mrs. J. M. Mayores.
Lady Braybrooke.	Mrs. F. Milbank.
Lady Chelmsford.	Mrs. Lane Fox.
	Mrs. J. M. St. Aubyn.
	Mrs. William Barnett.
	Mrs. Newman Smith.

The Gentlemen whose names are subjoined, anxious to testify their high appreciation of Her Motique, and of the services which he has rendered to Art during a long sojourn in this country, have determined to form themselves into a Committee to assist him in organizing his Farewell Concert before his final departure from England.

Committee.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.	F. F. Courtenay, Esq.
The Marquis Townshend.	J. M. Levy, Esq.
Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton.	Alfred Lawson, Esq.
Lord William Hay.	H. F. Chorley, Esq.
Lord Braybrooke.	Henry Broadwood, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.	Walter S. Broadwood, Esq.
Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, K.C.B.	S. W. Waley, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.	Bernard Cracroft, Esq.
Baron F. de Rothschild.	George Adlam Ames, Esq.
The Right Hon. C. Nisbet Hamilton.	J. Benedict, Esq.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.	Prof. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.
John St. Aubyn, Esq. M.P.	Prof. Wylde, Mus. Doc.
F. Milbank, Esq. M.P.	Lindsay Sloper, Esq.
R. Samuelson, Esq. M.P.	Arthur Chappell, Esq.
J. Street, Esq.	George Skinner, Esq.
	Fred. Davidson, Esq.
	Signor Garcia.
	J. D. Pawle, Esq.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Madame Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Palmer and Madame Saindon-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley by the kind permission of W. H. Mapleson, Esq.; Mr. Charles Halle and Herr Paier; Violin, Herr L. Straus; Viola, M. Baxters; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Conductors, Signor Randegger, Herr V. G. G. Messrs. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper.—Sofa Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Balcony Seats, 8s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s. 6d. To be had at Messrs. Chappell & Co., 59, New Bond Street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Her Motique, 30, Harrington Square.

MUSICAL UNION.—Mdlle. Gayard, Pianist, from Paris, and Leopold Auer, are engaged for TUESDAY, May 1. The latter leaves London for the Rhine Festival, and will return in June.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, May 8.—Miss MADELINE SCHILLER has the honour to announce that her GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, May 8, to commence at eight o'clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Liebhart, Mdlle. Louisa Van Noorden, Miss Berry Greening and Madame Saindon-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Chabatti. Violin, Herr Strauss; Violoncello, Herr Sidel; Harp, Mr. Apollonius; Pianoforte, Mdlle. Madeleine Schiller. Conductors: Mr. Benedict, Herr Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. Aguilar.—Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 8s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. 6d.; Area, 3s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained of the principal Musicians, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MAY 14.—MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY and MONSIEUR SAINTON beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at St. James's Hall on MONDAY, May 14, to commence at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. Artists: Mesdames Louisa Pyne and Lemmens-Sherington, Enequist and Parepa, Ada Jackson, Susan Pyne and Saindon-Dolby; Messrs. George Verren and W. J. W. Lee; Signor Brignoli of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; Gustave Garcia and Graziani of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, M. Saindon.—Conductors, Messrs. Benedict, Ganz and Herr Meyer Lutz.—Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Tickets to be obtained of Chappell & Co., 59, New Bond Street; Keith, Frow & Co., Cheshide; George Dolby & Townsend, 230, Regent Street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

The LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION (established 1859)—Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Coates, Mr. Winn and Mr. Lund (Director), assisted by Mr. T. Oliphant (Librarian) have their Fifth Annual Series of First and Second Series of GLEE and MADRIGAL CONCERTS, on the THURSDAYS in May, at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—Subscription Stall for the Series, One Guinea (transferable). Names received by Mr. Mitchell, 35, Old Bond Street; Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and Mr. Lund, 4, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover Square. — Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. — FOURTH CONCERT. April 28, at eight o'clock. Programme: Part I. Symphony in G minor, Mozart; Concerto in B minor, Hummel; Overture, 'Bersegeist', Spohr. Part II. Singing Pastorale, Beethoven; Scherzo, Chopin; Overture, 'L'Alcade de la Vega', Glinka. Pianist, Mlle. Mehlig; Vocalists, Mlle. Schütz and Mr. Hühner. — Tickets at Messrs. Lamborn, Cock & Co., 62, New Bond Street. — CAMPBELL CLARKE, 94, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CONCERTS. — The 212th Popular Concert was one of the best that has been ever given. It was a treat to hear Cherubini's stringed Quartett in E flat, — a noble work, like so much of its master's music, unaccountably neglected; yet of a vigour, a variety, and a grace that set it among the master works of its order. There is no composer of instrumental music (Weber excepted, in his overtures) who stands so near Beethoven as Cherubini; allowing for the absence of that highest and boldest fantasy, which sets the mighty man of Vienna apart and above all who went before and have followed him. The Quartett was excellently rendered under the leadership of Herr Strauss. Then Schubert's Sonata in A major, Op. 140, given to perfection by Mr. Halle, was in every respect welcome. The disinterment of his music is something which it is well to have lived to hear. No matter frequent prolixity, — no matter incoherence, from time to time, — no matter a certain rudeness or crudity of modulation, — he ranks among the men of genius whose "thoughts create thoughts," and thereby enrich, not disturb the world. This Sonata, too, is one of his happiest. Nothing, not even the fiery start of Weber's Pianoforte Sonata in D minor, can exceed, for the force that arrests the attention, the opening of the first allegro. The andantino, too,

A wail that wanders like a rhyme, is excellently wayward and pathetic. The rondo is charming. Besides these works, we had Beethoven's Duo for pianoforte and violoncello in A (the latter part admirably handled by Signor Piatti), and one of Grandpapa Haydn's trios, in which there is an amount of youth and enterprise that the degenerate folk of our days may well envy, since they do not emulate them. That clever lady, Mlle. Bettelheim, was the singer. The next Concert will be for the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard.

At the second concert of the Musical Union M. Hartvigson was the pianist, and the unfamiliar composition produced was Schumann's Pianoforte Trio in F, Op. 80. That Mr. Ella was in a puzzle on what grounds to recommend this ungracious work, his Synoptical Analysis makes it clear. No epithets can make the opening allegro interesting, or give its themes insignificance; the movement is, from first to last, in a petty bustle. The andante opens much better, though the theme, which is one of its writer's best, suffers by the vagueness with which it is treated; the second subject, Cantabile, is merely a heap of notes, which might have been put together at random. Mr. Ella states that the third movement is "the most popular whenever this Trio is played and appreciated." It is, to our thinking, unlovely, without novelty. The finale, too, might be so characterized by those who, like ourselves, do not "appreciate." The close of the movement is wrought up with considerable animation. But by the entire work, as by the majority of Schumann's ambitious efforts, we are irresistibly reminded of the Egyptian task of "making bricks without straw." His delicious little 'Abendlied,' which was played by Signor Piatti, is worth "a wilderness" of such Trios as this. The work was anything but advantageous to the pianist, by whom, we are informed, it was selected.

Of other concerts given during the past week, we must content ourselves with saying that Miss Kate Morrison, a pianist, was assisted by the Concordia Society, of whom we must report on some future occasion, — though we may announce that the choir was announced to sing motet-music by Mozart, also choruses from his 'Idomeneo,' — a Motett by Himmel, and Hummel's very fine Graduale "Quodquod in orbe." A new soprano, Mrs. Suchet Champion, was advertised to appear at Mr. Martin's Exeter Hall Oratorio on Wednesday evening. There was a meeting yesterday evening of Mr. H. Leslie's Choir, to which we may return.

The last of the capital Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace will be given to-day. The singers of Mr. Gye's and Mr. Mapleson's opera companies will, we suppose, now have their turn.

Every one whose eye runs over the first page of the advertisement-sheet of the Times must, by that glance, understand how totally impossible it is for any—even an exclusively musical—periodical to keep pace with, and present a record of, the entertainments of the week. They have multiplied beyond all power of being managed by report. Choral music, orchestral music, chamber music, harp music, ballad music, — there is no coming to the end of the matter. The leading points are all that it is possible to touch; and this manner of dealing is deprived of what might be otherwise protested against as favouritism or neglect, by an absence of variety in enterprise almost as wonderful as the amount of animation among concert-givers and artists. It is not the most pleasant characteristic of our busy times, that the standard of music selected by our vocalists who scour England at railway speed does not rise. There is no need to illustrate this by citation, — no need to specify the amount of excellent and real compositions which never come to a hearing, never get a popularity, whereas trash of the trashiest order travels from the Land's End to John o' Groat's House, and the popular taste (as is said of the pulse of invalids) is kept "low." The habit, which has grown into a huge grievance, of giving the singers a pecuniary interest in the music they sing, thereby making it easier for them to cram some one inane ballad into the ears of all and sundry, than really to search and discern and produce, is, in some measure, accountable for this unwholesome state of matters. We could name washy and miserable productions, purchased from their makers for a mere nothing (not "an old song," the old songs are better than the new ones), which have produced to the vocalists who have established "a royalty" on them six times as much as Mendelssohn obtained for his second Pianoforte Concerto in this country.

Mr. Halle announces that his coming series of Recitals, eight in number, is to be devoted, as one was some years ago, to an exclusive, and this time chronological, performance of Beethoven's Sonatas. Glad as every one must be to hear these so perfectly rendered, it is impossible not to regret (whatever the reason) the loss of a year's chance of our public being tempted or trained into an intercourse with and understanding of more than one author. There is (to give an instance) some score of Sonatas by Clementi, well worth disinterment and study. We may play too much on one string, even though it be strung by Beethoven.

We are obliged to a reader of the Athenæum for correcting a mistake. Beethoven's 'Egmont' music was performed at the Philharmonic Concert of the 4th of May, 1863. It is some explanation to state that we spoke "from recollection," and, on reference, find that we were not present at that concert.

Fraülein Mehlig is announced to play at the Philharmonic Concert of Monday next. — Mr. W. Cusins promises a new Pianoforte Concerto for his own concert.

LYCEUM. — The theatrical public will learn with pleasure that Mr. Fechter on Saturday reproduced the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' in the same style which two years ago won for him so much commendation. It had long been felt that an unconventional performance of the Shakespearean drama was a desirable thing; but no English actor had been bold enough to venture the innovation. Mr. Fechter had privileges as a foreign actor of which he fully, as well as wisely, availed himself. Of all Shakespeare's dramas, that of 'Hamlet' was perhaps the one which best admitted of such daring treatment. So many speculations exist, both as to the play and its hero, and so much margin is left for new opinions and interpretations, that any stage-manager was free to take his own views without much danger, if only they came recommended by some amount of ingenuity, and were not positively displeasing. We might say, indeed, that they were rather courted than discouraged. Accordingly, on his first appearance in the part at the Princess's, Mr. Fechter found plenty of ready

adherents to his new notions, and received a welcome which at once established his fame and prepared the way for the possibility of his being accepted as the manager of an English theatre. It was a fortunate circumstance that his style of acting was anything but unsuited to the portrayal of the Danish prince, and, therefore, that on the broadest grounds, as well as on the specific details, the Hamlet of Mr. Fechter was such as a lover of Shakespeare's art could conscientiously adopt. Never had the prince and the gentleman been better sustained; and then, instead of the monotonous declamation of the merely technical actor, we were presented with a variety of treatment which carried us on from scene to scene with a feeling of freshness, and a suggestion of the new both in the actor's conception of the character and the perfectly original manner of his execution. Hamlet's reflective nature was very completely rendered; and though in the storm of passion there might be a deficiency of power, partly arising from the difficulty of a foreigner in speaking English, yet there was so much discrimination and such well-balanced fervour in the utterance of feeling, that it was impossible not to approve the skill and art of the actor in the judicious use of his resources and his judgment in setting them forth. Mr. Fechter has lost none of these qualities, and has gained in certain facilities, so that his present performance is even an improvement on the past. He is well supported by a company which affords considerable novelty in the cast. Miss Charlotte Leclercq is Ophelia, Mr. Addison Polonius, and Mr. Herman Vezin Laertes, — all three most satisfactory representatives of their respective characters. Horatio is creditably sustained by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Oseir by Mr. C. Horsman. Of course, Mr. H. Widdicombe is the Gravedigger, and Miss Elsworth is the Queen. Mr. Emery, as Claudius, repeats the prayer in the closet which is usually omitted. The scenery is throughout excellent, and gives a picturesque setting to the entire poem, in which, with the costumes, all is appropriate and in good taste — at once, in fact, correct and beautiful. The public will rejoice in the opportunity now afforded of renewing their acquaintance with this representation of 'Hamlet.'

SADLER'S WELLS. — The drama of 'Dot,' founded on Mr. Charles Dickens's 'Crocket on the Hearth,' by Mr. Boucicault, was produced on Saturday, as announced, with new scenery and appointments, and was so well done as to entice the new management to very great credit for the spirit which it displayed and the success which it insured. The fairies in the forest "did their spiriting gently," and were, moreover, exceedingly well personated by Miss Kate Bishop as Oberon, Miss Hetty Tracy as Titania, Miss F. Morris as Puck, Miss Ella as Ariel, Miss Willis as Home, Miss Ada Harland as Crick, Miss Robinson as Kettle, and Miss M. Morris as Cradle. This fairy framework inclosed the simple story in a manner most graceful and fanciful. The forest scenery was remarkably good. The story is told with great dramatic effect and well arranged. Dot was excellently played by Miss Ada Dyas, who was particularly great in the pathetic scenes with her husband, and her reconciliation was admirably managed. Mr. Swinbourne was powerful as John Peerygine. The triumph, however, of the evening was reserved for Mr. Belmore, as Caleb Plummer. This able actor entered into the character with a fullness of sympathy which enabled him to realize every phase of it, in the spirit of that modern art which finds in the humblest, equally as in the highest, the truly heroic. Next to this part, we may select as worthily played, the character of Bertha, the blind maiden, by Miss Hudspeth. Mr. Warner was vigorous as Ned Plummer, and Miss Lizzie Willmore inimitable as Tilly Slowboy. Mr. McIntyre had an uphill task in depicting Mr. Tackleton, but succeeded admirably, as did also Mrs. Poynter in Mrs. Fielding. May Fielding was charmingly represented by Miss Rosine Power. We have set out the cast in full; for the piece is really supported with artistic strength, and the performance merits the attention and patronage of the judicious public.

NEW ROYALTY.—A new farce, by Mr. J. T. Williams, was produced on Monday, entitled 'Found in a Four-Wheeler.' As its title would intimate, it is altogether a piece of practical fun. Its entire action is divided between four persons, who are sustained in a state of excitement throughout. A cab-driver, *Joe Capsize* (Mr. J. Robins), has found a spangled cap in his vehicle, which he traces to the wife of Mr. Udolpho Holloway, a retired stockbroker, whom he had driven with a gentleman to an ornamental villa in Regent's Park, and from her receives a bribe to return it to the owner. Holloway, who is jealous, overhears this, and gets up behind the cab; but having been whipped down by the driver returns home covered with mud. Subsequently, he has an interview with Joe, and by the force of money, worms from him such information as serves to increase his jealousy and fury. They exchange dresses, and Holloway mounts the box to drive his wife to the suspected spot, but manages to upset the carriage. At length, not before it is needed, an explanation takes place. The gentleman with whom the lady had ridden is her uncle, just returned from India, and the cap one which she had made for him, in order by the gift to conciliate his favour towards her husband. The suspicious and irascible husband was acted with spirit by Mr. Fred. Hughes, and the prudential wife was very well supported by Mrs. Nelly Burton. Miss Annie Bourke was saucy and piquant as *Milly Meddlesome*, the stockbroker's servant; while Joe Capsize, in Mr. Robins's person, might be identified on any cab-stand in town. The piece was completely successful.

STANDARD.—The tragedy of 'Macbeth' was acted on Monday, with Mr. Crewick as the guilty Thane, and Miss Atkinson as *Lady Macbeth*. The house was well attended, and the performance gave evident satisfaction.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THIS is a busy time for opera-goers, one appearance following another with unprecedented speed. On Tuesday, Mdlle. Orgeni appeared in 'Martha,' this being the third part sung by her within a fortnight. — Mdlle. Lucca has returned, we are assured by our contemporaries, in every respect ripened and improved. She has played and sung M. Gounod's *Margaret* three times already, the *zeal* of 'Faust' being among the most remarkable facts of musical history. The opera, too, has been given at Her Majesty's Theatre for Mdlle. Tietjens. Mdlle. Lucca is announced to appear in 'La Favorita' to-night. The new *Norma*, Madame Vilda (another German lady, we believe), will probably be tried on Tuesday at Covent Garden. — At the Haymarket Theatre, 'Iphigenia' is "in projection,"—a work, however grand, in no respect easy to mount.

We have mentioned that Mr. Alfred Holmes, the capital violinist, has taken up his residence in Paris, with a permanent official appointment there, — no easy feat for an Englishman to accomplish in a capital where violinists are "plenty as blackberries," and where our musical accomplishments and claims are not so much underrated as sublimely ignored. His brother, and other self (as all who have enjoyed their excellent duett-playing may well style him, Mr. Henry Holmes), has arrived in London, with the intention of remaining in his own country. — Signor Andreoli has arrived in town.

The Eisteddod will this year be held at Chester. A Correspondent draws attention to a Lecture recently delivered at Walworth, by Mr. J. J. Cayley; the subject, Purcell, and the illustrations furnished by a choir of which that gentleman is director.

Mdlle. Eugénie Sorandi is shortly to make her appearance at the Italian Opera in Paris.

'Rosamonda,' a new opera by Signor Gentili, is to be given at Rome during the season 1865-66.

Mdlle. Grün, of Cassel, is said, in German journals, to have made a successful first appearance at Berlin. There, too, Herr Abert's excellent 'Columbus' Symphony has been performed at the seventh Symphonic Concert, and been cordially received.

There is to be a Festival at Hanover, in June. The works named for it are Haydn's 'Seasons,' Handel's 'Cecilian Ode' and 'Hallelujah,' and Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony.'

That indefatigable veteran, M. Fétié, has been charged to compose for the Jubilee Festival of the Brussels Conservatory an Overture and a "Domine, saluum fac."

Another veteran, no less indefatigable (but with what a difference!), Signor Rossini, has contributed his 'Song of the Titans' (which, we believe, has been performed in Paris), and a 'Pastoral Christmas Hymn,' in nine parts, to the Vienna Festival, in aid of the erection of a monument to Mozart. Tantalizing accounts of new compositions by him, produced at his receptions, come from Paris:—as, for instance, 'A New Year's Chorus,' and another chorus in the Tyrolean style—a 'Tirana,' and a romance on a single note. The rumour that these, with other matters (his Grand Mass included), are to be reserved for posthumous publication, is, we repeat, more tantalizing than pleasant. Why should we be tempted, in regard to a life musically so valuable as his, to say, "May we be there to see!"

That litigious person, and clever improver of "the brass band," M. Adolphe Saxe, has again been besetting Madame Castelnary, of the Grand Opéra, who has sung as Mdlle. Saxe, to be rid of a name she has no right to bear. Having pursued her into the Courts of Law, he has won his cause; and, by *akuse*, Madame Castelnary now figures in the play-bills of the Rue Lepelletier as Mdlle. Sasse. What childish work!

Strange rumours are abroad concerning the vast new building staring down the Rue de la Paix, which is to be the Grand Opéra of Paris, and to be ready for the magical pageant-season of 1867. It is absolutely stated that the vastness is thrown away on corridors, entrances, staircases, &c., and that the edifice can only accommodate a smaller number of spectators than the existing opera-house; so that, considering the notorious difficulty of feeding the repertory, and the immense advance of the salaries claimed by the singers, the establishment can only be conducted at a certain loss. Certainly, our modern architects build on original principles, and might have been trained in the Circumlocution Office, "*How not to do it!*"—vide such a statement as the above coming contemporaneously with a new complaint of the absolute inadequacy for their purpose of our costly Houses of Parliament.

We must set right a dislocation in the phrase last week quoted from Galt's description of Lord Byron. The text is "A mystery in a winding-sheet, crowned with a halo."

MISCELLANEA

Two Hundred Pounds.—The following, from the life of Johnson, is striking. Sir John Hawkins, who, though he may not compete with Boswell as a biographer, was chosen by Johnson as his executor in preference to Boswell, was first a successful solicitor, next an active and experienced magistrate, and knew the world much and widely. Had he come down to us only as the active and useful Chairman of Quarter Sessions, the following extract would have been often quoted and well known. But as coming from an author who could not write a biography so well as Boswell, nor a history of music so well as Burney—which is all we know of Sir John Hawkins—it is quite forgotten:—"The chances [of eluding conviction] are these: 1. That the offender is not discovered, or, if discovered, not apprehended. 2. That the person injured is not both willing and able to prosecute him. 3. That the evidence is not sufficient for the finding of the bill, or if it be, 4. That the indictment is so framed as that the offender cannot be convicted on it; or, 5. That the witnesses to support it may die, or be prevailed upon to abscond, or to soften their testimony; or, 6. They may be entangled or made to contradict themselves, or each other, in a cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel; or, 7. A mild judge; or, 8. An ignorant or perverse jury; 9. A recommendation to mercy; or, 10. Appeals to the public by states of his case in pamphlets, or newspaper paragraphs, which the Newgate solicitors know very well how to get

drawn. 11. Practices with a jury to obtain a declaration that some of them were dissatisfied with the verdict. 12. A motion in arrest of judgment. 13. A writ of error grounded on some defect or mistake on the face of the record. 14. An escape; and lastly, interest to procure a pardon. [What follows is a note on the last word.] To this purpose, and as a caveat against seeking redress for injuries by going to law, I recollect a saying of a very sagacious and experienced citizen, Mr. Selwin, who was formerly a candidate for the office of chamberlain, and missed it only by seven votes out of near seven thousand:—"A man," says he, "who deliberates about going to law, should have, first, a good cause; secondly, a good purse; thirdly, an honest and skilful attorney; fourthly, good evidence; fifthly, able counsel; sixthly, an upright judge; seventhly, an intelligent jury; and with all these on his side, if he has not, eighthly, good luck, it is odds but he miscarries in his suit." The same person told me the following story: He was once requested, by a man under sentence of death in Newgate, to come and see him in his cell; and, in pure humanity, he made him a visit. The man briefly informed him that he had been tried and convicted of felony, and was in daily expectation of the arrival of the warrant for his execution; 'but,' said he, 'I have 200l. and you are a man of character, and had the court-interest when you stood for chamberlain; I should therefore hope it is in your power to get me off.' Mr. Selwin was struck with so strange an application, and to account for it asked if there were any alleviating circumstances in his case; the man peevishly answered, No—but that he had inquired into the history of the place where he was, and could not find that any one who had two hundred pounds was ever hanged. Mr. Selwin told him it was out of his power to help him, and bade him farewell—"which," added he, 'he did'; for he found means to escape punishment."—We all know that publications of the class of 'Jonathan Wild,' 'The Beggars' Opera,' &c. throw out more than hints of such a state of things as above described. These hints are neglected; but we may begin to pay more respect to them when we find them backed by such stories from a Quarter-Sessions Judge.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—Capt. Wilson writes from Jerusalem, under date of April 2nd:—"Since last writing to you we have come down the country quicker than I at first intended, on account of our muleteers and servants who have left us. The topographical work has consisted in fixing the positions of Tubaz, Bedouin Camp near Jordan, Beit Dejan, Turmus Aya, Beitin, and Jerusalem, by astronomical observations, and sketching in as much of the country as could be done on the march. The discrepancies in the position of Wady Zerka have arisen from the peculiar course the stream takes after leaving the mountains. The mouth of the Wady is nearly correct in Van de Velde, but the confluence is some four or five miles lower down near Jisr Damieh; I am not sure of the exact distance, as the work has not yet been plotted to scale, but we have the necessary material. *Archæology*—Plans have been made of an old masonry tomb at Teyasir, and of the churches at Beitin and Bireh. Seilun and Beitin were examined with a view to excavation; at the former there is very little rubbish, except the stone walls of the deserted fellahin village, and we could not see any suitable plan for excavating; at Beitin the modern village covers the whole of the mound of rubbish. I intended to clear out the interior of what is known as Burj Beitin, but found that since last year it had been thickly planted with fig-trees, and the amount of compensation demanded was too exorbitant. I may, however, be able to come to terms before leaving Jerusalem. The following photographs have been taken:—Doorway of mosque at Nablus, two views of Nablus, tomb at Teyasir, Bedouin encampment, ruined mosque at Seilun, general view of ruins at Seilun, fountain of Seilun, general view of Beitin, two views of ruins near Beitin and two views of church at Bireh."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C.—J. W. L.—T. E. C.—A. J.—received.
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